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Carders Discuss Duties of Overseers

The meeting of the Carders' Division of the Southern Textile Association, held last week in Columbia, was one of the most interesting and valuable this group has ever held. Departing from the usual custom of discussing technical and mechanical work only, the meeting was devoted to a consideration of the duties of an overseer.

The full report of the discussion, which is given herewith, will be found worthy of close study, not only by overseers of carding, but by all superintendents and overseers.-Editor.

In opening the meeting, J. O. Corn, of Columbia, S. C., chairman of the arders' Division, said: The subject for discussion today is "What are my Carders' Division, said: duties as an overseer?" Before we begin on that, however, I want to say that we have with us this morning the first president of the Southern Textile Association. I shall give him a few minutes to speak to you and also to say a few words in welcoming to our city the carders' sectional meeting. present William P. Hamrick, general superintendent of the Pacific Mills, of

WILLIAM P. HAMRICK, Columbia: Mr. Corn told me at least thirty minutes ago that he expected me to say something here this morning, and a man of my caliber as a speaker certainly has to have a little more time to make a fair speech. Dave Clark knows that. As a matter of fact, I don't believe I would worry you with a speech even if I could make one, because I believe the discussion will be worth more than a set speech by anybody

I seldom have the pleasure of attending one of these sectional meetings. The reason I do not go is that Mr. Corn will not let me; he always goes himself and says I have to stay home and look after things. He introduced me as having been the first president of the Southern Textile Association. and that may have made some of you think I am getting pretty old. But you must remember that it is only a few years since the Southern Textile Association was organized. I did have the honor of being president one year, and I do appreciate as much as any man in the Southern States the great work the Southern Textile Association is doing. There have been won-derful improvements made since it was organized. I do not know that all of them can be attributed to the Southern Textile Association and these sectional meetings, but I do attribute a great deal to these meetings. I do not know of any way in which the industry can be advanced further and faster than by these meetings, where men can get together and swap ideas and discuss their difficulties. While I have not been attending the meetings, I hope they will continue and be even more successful, if possible, than in

As to the word of welcome Mr. Corn mentioned, I do not know that there is any need of saying anything like that. Most of you gentlemen or certainly many of you have been to Columbia before, and you know you are welcome to Columbia. So far as the manufacturing interests are concerned, we are exceedingly glad to have you, and I think I could represent the Mayor and extend a word of welcome to Columbia. We are very glad to have you here. Columbia is not a great manufacturing center; I grant that, as you all know; but we have some things of interest in Columbia. For instance, we have one of the largest and best equipped duck mills in the United States. It was the first mill in America, if not in the world, built and equipped to be run by electricity. We also have two or three pretty good print cloth plants. The Columbia Mill is the largest mill in the world built and equipped at one time. There is nothing in particular about that mill that all of you haven't, so far as that is concerned; but we shall be glad to have you gentlemen visit the plants and go through them and criticise them and give us the benefit of any suggestions you can make; and if there is anything we can give you we shall be glad to have you receive it. We are very glad to have you here and hope you will come back often and see us.

CHAIRMAN CORN: We shall take up today something a little different. In all the sectional meetings I have attended we have confined our discussion principally to the mechanical end of the mill. We have tried as best we could to set up mechanical standards with which to make comparisons. I might say this; when we are comparing mechanical standards we have rules to go by; we have our gauges to tell us whether we are right; we have our speed indicators to check our speed; but in taking up the question which we shall discuss today we have no such rules by which we can compare or measure ourselves; and it is just as important for an overseer or manager to discuss and compare the other side as it is the mechanical side. A man might be an exception when it comes to having knowledge of machinery and be an absolute failure as an overseer. Those are the things which we want to discuss today. Considering that we have satisfied ourselves as to the mechanical side, let us take up the other side which goes along to make up the overseer as well as the manager of the mill. To do that we want to try to draw something today by which we can measure ourselves; something we can look over and say, "Do I measure up to this?" or "Am I measuring up to that?" If we do what I have in mind, it will give us something by which we can measure ourselves as we can measure our machinery. While I do not know whether I can get it across to you, I am hoping to draw it out of you men. On this chart we shall list the various things which we can consider the responsibilities of the overseer. We shall take them up under two heads: first, responsibilities to our employers; second, our responsibilities to those under us, our employees. I want you to be frank and to express yourselves. First, I should like to list them and then go back and take them up one by one and discuss them. Let someone begin by making a suggestion as to the first item which we shall put under the heading of our responsibilities to our employers.

(The following items were suggested by various members):

Responsibilities to Employer.

- Report anything going wrong.
- Loyalty.
- Co-operation and sympathy with each other in our work
- Character.
- Production.
- Maximum good quality at least cost.
- Upkeep of machinery.
- Economy of supplies.
- Quality of production. Careful watch over costs.
- Cleanliness of the plant. Protection of property.
- Improvement in methods of operation.
- Training help.
- Low waste.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Let us have some on the other side, then if you think of any more we can switch back. What are some of our responsibilities to those over whom our responsibility rests?

(Various members suggested the following items)

Responsibilities to Employees

- Morale.
- Good example.
- Honesty.
- Fair treatment.
- Leadership.
- Loyalty.
- Training of help.
- Working conditions.
- Promoting the worthy.
- Good running work.
- Demanding respect. Knowing your help.

- 13. Equal consideration to all.
- 14. Courtesy.
- 15. Salety.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Are there any more? Pernaps we can bring out some more when we get to discussing them. Let us take up the first one on the side of our responsibilities to our employers—reporting anything going wrong. That is a rather broad subject. I think the genueman over there mentioned it. Just what did you have in mind? Please open the discussion.

Mir. A.: It is only natural that the routine inspection of an overseer is a little closer than that of a superintendent, and he would naturally run into things that the superintendent would not see, and there would be things that he has not power to correct and that would require the superintendent's account, and it is his duty to call the attention of the superintendent to been.

CHAIRMAN CORN: You think, then, it is the duty of the overseer to report anything he sees that is wrong, whether or not it pertains to his departlicent. Do you agree with him?

MIR. CRUCAER: 1 don't agree with him.

CHAIRMAN CORN: WHY HOL!

MAK. CROCKEK: THE WOULD FUR into trouble that way, would be a troublelimater. If you attempt to report everything you see wrong that happens on the other remow's job i think it is carrying it too far.

11 MIN. A.: 1 WHI EXPLAIN TURENER. 11 AN OVERSEER Should happen to go out 11. LIE WALEHOUSE AND SEE THE FOOT leaking on the cotton, it would not be his duty to repair it but would be his duty to report it to the superintendent.

MIR. CRUCKER: I nat would be his job.

CHARMAN CORN: I think your idea is that it is not the overseer's duty to report anyming he sees wrong on the overseer of carding, for example, until the first takes it up with that overseer.

Criticism from anybody. But it is true the overseers have more eyes than the superintendent, and 1 do think they ought to report anything going wrong.

MAR. ALEXANDER: I think the Bible says first go to the man who has sinned. I think he ought to go to the overseer first, not to the superintendent

MR. CROCKER: At almost all well governed and regulated plants I know about they have a weekly conference of overseers and managers, and if an overseer wants to mention anything pertaining to another department why he can bring it up then. The reason I mention this is because there is sometimes a trouble-maker who takes delight in criticising somebody else but does not want to take the responsibility himself. I think if we should report everything wrong we see on somebody eise's job we become trouble-makers, but it we bring out these things at the weekly or daily conferences every man hears these things and knows all about them. I think one reason why daily conferences are desirable is that they promote good feeling. They put every man on the same tooting, and every man knows just what the other fellow has to say about him. I do not believe in talking behind another man's back unless I have said the same thing to him, even though I am one hundred per cent loyal to the plant. I think we should practice friendship and loyalty and co-operation. If we see the necessity of having anything corrected, I think we should go to the man responsible and explain to him. If he does not correct it, then we have to appeal to his superior. I think circumstances alter cases, but I think we should retain the respect and admiration and co-operation of the other overseers.

CHAIRMAN CORN: I think you are right, Mr. Crocker, but I do not believe that was just what Mr. A. had in mind. I think he meant not the minor difficulties and complaints. I think in this day overseers are big

enough not to get into difficulties over these little things.

Mr. A.: For example, a case occurred sometime ago; a family was caught stealing coal from the coal pile. He could not handle that; he had to report

CHAIRMAN CORN: Is there anything else? If not, we shall take up the next subject—loyalty. Who can offer something on loyalty?

Loyalty

Mr. Hamrick: When I mentioned loyalty one of the principal reasons is that there is nothing much to discuss about it. Loyalty covers the whole thing. If you are a genuinely loyal overseer or superintendent, whichever position you may hold, you cover the whole question; you report those things that are wrong, you do everything you can to co-operate with everybody else, you do everything you can to get better production; everything on there is covered if you are genuinely loyal. I think one consideration is what kind of loyalty you have, fr there are different kinds of loyalty. One man can be loyal because he is earning a living for himself and his fam.ly; in other words, he is loyal for policy's sake, is loyal because he feels he has to be loyal. There is quite a difference between that kind of loyalty and real loyalty—that is, loyalty from the heart, when you are not loyal merely because you are earning the dollar but are loyal because you want to be loyal to the people for whom you are working. If you have that kind of loyalty it covers everything on there. That is all I want to mention—the

difference between so-called loyalty and the kind some old fellow called real goodness to stuff loyalty.

MR. B.: I think Mr. Hamrick has covered the whole thing in bringing out the difference between bought loyalty and real loyalty.

CHAIRMAN CORN: I think so, too, but we want to pick those things apart and see what goes to make up loyalty. What is the next one?

Co-operation

Mr. D.: Co-operation.

CHAIRMAN CORN: What do we mean by co-operation? It is a common

word and is discussed every day. Who suggested it?

MR. CONWAY: I didn't suggest it, but co-operation is something that you can not get along without. An overseer can not run his room unless he has the co-operation of everybody in it. They can ruin him as quickly as anybody else. The same is true of the superintendent. That comes under that first heading, I think. Don't go tale-bearing; always give the other fellow the first chance. It you can co-operate with the other fellow and tell him some things going wrong, he can help you out by telling you what is wrong in your department. It is hard to get co-operation; sometimes individual overseers can make it hard for the other fellows, who want to do right; some fellows will not take suggestions.

D. A. SMITH: I think co-operation means going fifty-fifty with others for a certain end. I have worked with some men and when I would do everything they wanted me to do they would say I was co-operating, but when I wanted them to help me they would not. Co-operation, I should say, would be like this: if the boss weaver is getting a lot of bad filling and his weavers complain, he takes it up with the overseer; the overseer takes it up with the spinning overseer. I think if the spinning overseer says, "All right, I will take it up and see what we can do; we are doing this not only for the spinning but to have it woven;" I think that is co-operation. If he says, "Well, heck, that is your job," that is not co-operation.

Mr. Henson: I think it is co-operation not only with the overseers but the employer—with the man who hired me. It is co-operation not only with the other overseers but in duty to my employer it is, how should I co-operate

ith him?

CHAIRMAN CORN: That is right; it is co-operation with the employer.

DAVID CLARK: Isn't it part of your duty to your employer to co-operate with the other overseers?

CHAIRMAN CORN: Absolutely; it is part of your duty.

Mr. Conway: Right along the line that has been mentioned there, I think co-operation is not merely a consideration between two overseers but rather, for example, we are co-operating with the employer, are trying to accomplish the best end we can for the mill. For example, if the carders' work runs a little tender and the spinners want a little less twist, that is naturally going to make it a little more tender. But if he feels he can accomplish it, it is his duty to give it to them.

CHAIRMAN CORN: I might tell you what I had in mind as co-operation. The mill management might decide they want to use a lower grade of cotton or make some other change in the mill. We all know that it is possible for an overseer, if he were not in sympathy with the manager, to make that show up a little bit better or a little bit worse, as the case might be. That is a consideration I am giving you as my conception of co-operation with the employer. Now, what other things are there in which we could co-operate with the employer?

MR. HAMRICK: I think overseers have to co-operate among themselves before they can co-operate with the mill officials. That is the way I look at

it

Production

CHAIRMAN CORN: Let's take up the next item, production. Who offered production? In what way are you responsible for production? We cer-

tainly can not let that pass; you all know you are.

Mr. E.: I think the overseer should be a man anxious and willing and ready all the time to promote production and to increase it at every opportunity. I remember one time on a job we were getting less than 100,000 pounds and we needed about 120,000 pounds and didn't know how the deuce we were going to get it. I said, "Well, we are going to try it," so we went ahead and tried and got it. I think a man should always be trying to get the largest amount of production he can with the equipment he has. I think production and costs are two of the first considerations.

CHAIRMAN CORN: What incorporates your responsibility to your em-

ployer for production?

MR. E.: The very fact that he engaged me as head of that department shows me that he wants me to get the best production possible. If I am going to be loyal to him I have to use every ounce of brains and energy I have in order to bring my production up and keep it up to the highest point.

Mr. Stetson: I think that is where the carder is more responsible for production than any other man in the organization, due to the fact that he first handles the product, and it is up to him to lay the foundation by starting in directly to see that it goes right and deliver it to the other man who sets it up, and to get a good production it seems to me the responsibility is greater on the carder than any other man in the organization. I have always (Continued on Page 8)



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Carders Discuss Duties of Overseers

(Continued from Page 6)

accepted that responsibility directly, and if there is anything wrong in the mill I feel I have a very great part in correcting that wrong and it is up to me generally to go back and right things. It is commonly said that if it is started right it is pretty hard to get wrong, and I feel that that responsibility rests pretty heavily on the carder.

Upkeep of Machinery

CHAIRMAN CORN: Is there anything more on production? If not, we shall pass on to upkeep of machinery. In what way are you responsible for upkeep of machinery?

MR. F.: I think the overseer is practically entirely responsible for the

upkeep of the machinery in his department.

MR. CROWLEY: I think the overseer ought to examine his machinery daily to see that it is in the proper condition to get the desired production.

don't think he can get it unless he does that.

I heartily agree with what Mr. Stetson has just said about production. That is quantity and quality, and you can not put out a good production without keeping your machinery in order. I mean by upkeep of machinery that an overseer should examine his machines from time to time, have certain periods and not let the intervals be too long between to examine his machines. For instance, starting at the pickers, the pickers should be examined to see in what condition they are; that is, if you are using a blade beater, see if the blade beater is dull; if you are using a Kirshner beater, see that the pins in the beater are all in good condition. Going from the picker to the card, I think that an overseer should examine from time to time the settings of his cards and see if the settings are what he wants; also examine the screens and the licker-ins to see if they need replacing, and the other parts. The comb box may be worn, or the comb, or something of that kind. He should examine every machine. From the card go to the draw plate; see that the stop motion is in good order, in order to eliminate as much uneven work as possible; see that the trumpets are of proper size and in good condition. See that the steel rolls are in proper order, and where the necks are worn or gears are worn see that they are replaced. Also see that the bolsters on fly frames are in the proper condition, and if not see that they are replaced. A man entering a room can notice at once if the bolsters on fly frames are in good condition.

Inspecting Machinery

CHAIRMAN CORN: You said inspect, Mr. Brigman. Do you mean inspect or be responsible for inspection?

MR. BRIGMAN: I mean both.

CHAIRMAN CORN: What do you others think about it? Should an overseer inspect personally or be responsible for inspection?

R. B. BARTON, Lancaster: I think he should do both.

MR. G.: I think the overseer should have an outline for inspection and should go over certain things daily and see that they are in good condition: if not, see that they are put in good condition. He should also keep notes of what is needed for the different machines, whether rollers or paddles or what not; he should make a note of that and put it on his desk where he can see He should do that once a month at any rate.

MR. CROCKER: I think the way to get the real results is to have what we might call a maintenance man, a man familiar with all the different machinery and have him examine the machinery and report to the office. The office should report back to the overseer, and if he does not keep it up then it is up to him to get better. Overseers are only human; they may pass it up and get a little careless. But if a man is employed by the superintendent or manager and he goes into each department and makes a personal inspection of the machines and keeps a record of the machinery and makes a note of seeing a worn gear here or a worn journal there, while the overseer is responsible for the condition of the machinery, yet he has a ramrod behind him to push him along. We all know that old saying, "A stitch in time saves nine." If you have a worn gear in a machine, if you let it go it will ruin the others. To get what the management wants I think the right thing is to have a maintenance man.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Might not that maintenance man get careless, too? MR. CROCKER: Yes, but he is directly responsible to the management.

H. B. Cannon, Spartanburg: In keeping up this machinery, as we were discussing, that works very well when we have plenty of supplies and nothing said about the amount we put on new machinery, but I have worked with some plants where getting supplies and new parts for machinery was something else. As to walking through your room and seeing whether a man is on his job or not, sometimes it is not that at all; the man is doing the best he can with what he has.

MR. G.: I agree with that but took it for granted that a man has all the

supplies he wants.

MR. HAMRICK: What Mr. Crocker just said reminds me of a story I heard Captain Stone tell once. Several years ago he visited the Clifton Manufacturing Company, on the Pacolet river, a few miles above Spartanburg. He saw some condition in the mill he thought was about the worst thing he had ever seen in a cotton mill, and he took a note of it. When he (Continued on Page 10)

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Carders Discuss Duties of Overseers

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went back home and went through his mill there was the same thing, only a darn sight worse than in the mill at Clifton. It shows how easy it is to pass up something. As some one said, you might go by a speeder and hear a little rattle tha tyou know means it needs repairs. The next day you go by and hear it again, but it does not sound so bad, although it may be a little worse. The next day you pass it by again, and after a few days you do not hear it at all. Yet in a short time it may tear the whole thing to pieces. I remember that when I was a young boy we had a lot of trouble with those old Saco-Pettee compound gears. Maybe none of the rest of you are old enough to have worked with them; I hope you are not. We used to have an old fellow who would work on them and try to get them right, and if he could not he would throw a monkey wrench into them and wreck the whole thing. Then he would put in an entirely new set and of course could make it work all right.

MR. SMITH: I think we shall all agree that our responsibility to our employer in the upkeep of his machinery carries with it the proper laying out of systems of oiling. If there is anything at all that calls for supplies and breaks up machinery it is lack of oil. To narrow it down, if we hire an oiler and say, "Here are forty-two machines that you have to oil; go to it," that is not the proper way to do it. But if you take that man to the second hard and have him thoroughly instructed in the proper way of oiling each machine, then you will get good results. We should take our maintenance man to the second hand and show him how to set everything; if a gear is set too shallow it will cost money; if it is set too deep it will cost money. We owe it to our employer to see that these fellows are properly instructed how to do these things right. It has been my experience that where we go after it that way and let a machine actually wear out we can say to the superintendent that we need a new compound for the speeder, or whatever it might be, and that we know it was properly adjusted and was properly

Economy of Supplies

oiled, but it has worn out, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred we shall

CHAIRMAN CORN: Is there anything else on that? If not, we shall take up the next item, which is economy of supplies. Is anybody responsible for economy of supplies? Let us hear something.

MR. H.: I think those two things work in conjunction.

get what we need. I think that is the overseer's job.

CHIARMAN CORN: Pretty good; but if we are responsible there ought to

be some reason why we are responsible.

Mr. I.: Since I mentioned that I will say something. An overseer should know all the supplies that come into his room. Before writing an order for supplies he should know what that piece is going to replace. Before sending the old piece to the junk pile he should know whether that piece is worn out or whether it is set too deep or too shallow. If the second hand goes to him for an order for a belt, it is his duty to examine that belt and see if it can be repaired. An overseer should examine all parts to be replaced and write all orders for supplies.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Very good; an overseer should be responsible for the inspection of all supplies to be replaced. When a man comes to you for an order for supplies, do you examine the supplies, or do you simply write the order? I think it is the overseer's duty to examine every piece to be re-

placed

Ordering Supplies

Mr. Hamrick: I should like to have a show of hands on the method of ordering supplies. When I first started work there was no supply room in the Pacolet Mill. They had the carders' supplies in the card room, the spinning supplies in the spinning room, etc. The up-to-date way of doing it, of course, is to have supply rooms. Half the time the overseer did not know when a section man went to the supply room for something. The modern way, of course, is to have a man in charge of the supply room, ot have a supply clerk, and have the overseer write an order for every piece needed. Please hold up your hands, those of you who follow the old method. I see there are two mills represented here today who follow the old system. I presume the others, who did not hold up their hands, have some sort of modern way to do it.

MR. CLARK: A man was in my office last week talking to me on the matter of welding. He handles the welding for a large group of m'lls. He said the mills in South Carolina lose thousands of dollars because the men do not know how to weld, and if the mills would employ someone to go through the mills and teach the men how to weld they would save a great deal. He says there is a great deal of inefficient welding that increases the cost of sup-

plies.

Chairman Corn: There is a question, too, of who is to pass judgment on what can be welded. If you leave it to the section man he will often throw it into the scrap pile because he would rather have a new piece than a welded piece—as we would.

Mr. Brigman: There are many angles to this supply question. I am scarcely able to discuss any of them, but I should like to say that I do not (Continued on Page 12)



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- 4. Land is plentiful, and new, sparsely settled regions are rapidly being opened up by paved roads and power lines. Brick, stone and lumber are produced in abundance and contiguous to the section are three important cement and steel areas. Labor, in the building trades, is constantly being recruited from the agricultural field and delivers an honest day's work. Consequently, construction shares in the region's low cost advantages.

But they ALL meet here at their lowest common point

72 New Industrial Plants During Past 12 Months

INDUSTRIAL engineers from other sections, making surveys for their clients, have gathered data on manufacturing costs for the whole country. They have stated that, as a result of the six basic economic factors brought to a focal point in Piedmont Carolinas, manufacturing costs in many lines are lower here than anywhere else in the United States. Their figures show savings equal to a very substantial extra dividend on a year's operations.

The large and active markets in and surrounding Piedmont Carolinas afford an added powerful incentive.

These facts are behind the migration of manufacturing plants (averaging one every five days all last year) to the opportunity that awaits them in Piedmont Carolinas.

Investigate. Get the facts that apply to your business. Our Industrial Department, Room 1111Mercantile Building, Charlotte, N. C., gladly places its facilities at your disposal. Write.

Make this Memo to Your Secretary

Send for "Piedmont Carolinas, Where Wealth Awaits You."
(In this book you will find complete, authoritative data, tonnage tables, wage scales, markets, etc., etc., that cover just the facts you need to form a clear judgment. Brief. Condensed. Write for it today).

- 5. Piedmont Carolinas is 300 miles nearer the nation's center of population than, for example, New York City. It embraces within a 600-mile radius (the economical marketing circle) 50.1% more of the country's purchasing power. This is availability to the national market.
- 6. Legislation, both state and local, is sane, reasonable and encouraging to industry. The law-makers of both the Carolinas recognize the advantages to the people of a wide development of manufacture. Best index of their attitude is the number of new enterprises attracted to the section during the last year. Burdensome regulation, restriction, and corporation-baiting do not invite such a migration.

Bracing Summers Mild Winters

Piedmont Carolinas enjoys a summer climate equal to that of Pennsylvania with its Poconos. The Berkshires of Massachusetts and the Catskills of New York have their counterpart in the bracing upland sections of the Blue Ridge. But in winter the Southern sun warms the Piedmont, so that the temperature during that season averages 10° to 20° above the Pennsylvania-New York-Massachusetts sector.

DUKE POWER COMPANY

OWNERS OF SOUTHERN POWER COMPANY, SOUTHERN PUBLIC UTILITIES COMPANY & ALLIED INTERESTS

Carders Discuss Duties of Overseers

(Continued from Page 10)

think the mill presidents or the owners of the mills should be so very strict about the ordering or buying of what it takes to keep the mill running. For instance, suppose that you have a gear or some other part of a machine break and you need the production of that machine very badly—are right up against it for production from that machine. Suppose a gear or some other part breaks and you have none in stock. Which is cheapest, to keep two or three parts in stock or to let the machine stop?

MR. J.: If an overseer will examine his supplies he will learn the frequency with which these different parts wear out and will know that certain supplies he will not need so often, and he can reduce his stock in the supply room to a small amount of those and keep a large amount of those he has to use most of and in that way reduce his stock in the supply room.

Quality of Production

CHAIRMAN CORN: The next item is quality of production. We ought to hear from some of you fellows that have not said anything yet.

Mr. Hamrick: There is no question but that each overseer is responsible, but in what way does he or you or I feel that he is responsible?

.Chairman Corn: Yes, make it a personal question—in what way am I responsible for production? Can anyone offer anything on that?

Mr. K.: To make the best work possible under the conditions.

CHAIRMAN CORN: To make the best work possible under the conditions, is that it? But how are you going to know you are making the best work possible under the conditions? In other words, what are you going to follow up to make the best work possible under the conditions? We all have certain things we look after to determine whether we are doing the best that we can do or not. Those are the points we want to bring out right now. If you look at a bobbin roving, is it good or bad? What determines whether it is good or bad?

Mr. L.: There are several things; it might be too light or might be too heavy.

Chairman Corn: That is one thing; he is responsible for the quality in regard to the weight. For what else is he responsible?

MR. M.: It may have thick or thin places

CHAIRMAN CORN: The work may be uneven, yes. He is responsible for

unevenness in his work. Does that affect the quality of production?

Mr. N.: Both.

MR. SMITH: I think perhaps we misunderstand what we are trying to get at. I think everybody agrees that we are responsible for everything on that board. But are you trying to get at it in this way-in what detail is he responsible? For instance, if the boss carder is responsible for the quality of the work he puts out, and you have a certain cotton standard—have a certain grade and quality you are going to use—he will watch that very carefully, and if the cotton man delivers to the carding room cotton below grade he will pull out that bale and not use it. When he opens up the cotton he will see that the bagging is all cleaned, tied up, and put away in the proper place. When it goes into the breaker section he will see that the breaker is properly cleaned and oiled, so it will not throw away any good cotton. He then sees that the breakers are properly adjusted and kept in good condition, so that he will have an even lap. Each lap is properly good condition, so that he will have an even lap. Each lap is properly checked to see that it is not too light or too heavy; if it is, it is thrown out. Then it goes to the finisher. He sees that he has an even weight, yard by yard, as nearly as it is possible for the machine to be set up to make it Then when it goes to the card, don't allow them to tear off a lot on the back and make lap waste, and don't allow the cans to get too full and fall over on the floor and get dirty. Then as they strip he has a specific system to let it run one, two or three minutes, whatever is right. He sees that they are properly pieced. When it goes on the drawing frame he sees that the rolls are properly set in loading it, so as to make good rolls to go to the slubbers. He sees that the slubbers are adjusted right as to tension, etc., and follows it right through all the way. He is responsible for it and attends to all these things all the way through, so that when the spinner gets it, it will spin well, and is not content with merely seeing that the speeders run well.

Chairman Corn: All right. Mr, Smith has not mentioned an item which does not enter into production. That is just what I wanted us to do with every one of those items on the board. Now what would you do? Is there any other system you have worked out or any routine you can follow from day to day to watch your production or watch the quality of your production? There must be; I am sure some of you must have regular systems to follow up your quality and production. Let's hear from O. H. Goodman.

O. H. Goodman: I don't think the chairman made a good selection, for the reason that I come directly under Mr. Smith, the man who has just (Continued on Page 46)

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Practical Discussions By Practical Men

Speeding Up Roving Frames.

Editor:

I am short of roving. My frames are already up to standard speed. Can anyone advise me as to whether I would gain anything in production by speeding my frames above standard speed?

Roying

A Carder Needs Help.

Editor:

I wish to ask a few questions through your Discussion Depart-

I have the following processes on insulating yarn.

1st, One process picking with

2nd. Breaker card.

3rd. Laper 40 ends up.
4th. Finisher cards or doubled carded 160 end into one (or 4 ends grain sliver)

My finisher cards are the 4 coiler fronts as I have no drawing frames and the only doubling I have is on the finisher cards, frame card with grain sliver to slubber making 75 H. R., drafting about 2 on to spinning frame, spinning No. 6's yarn from single roving (draft about 5). Now what is considered a fair variation in numbers spun from a variety of waste and above processes?

When getting the cost in the carding department, reworking your on fly strips and roving waste in the mix, should this be charged as raw cotton, or should it be charged to this department?

I am having trouble with my finisher card laps. Some of the cotton drops down between the licker-in and feed plate. The licker-in don't pick it all up and deliver it to the cylinder

All the discussions I get on the above will be appreciated.

Common Drills.

How are common drills drawn-in and reeded? Texas:

Thin Places in Warp.

Editor:

I would like to ask how to prevent making thin places in warp yarns, or how to prevent thin places from making bad places.

Cockled Yarn.

I would be glad to hear some of your readers answer the following question

In looking over some cockled yarn on both wap and filling bobbins found that it was cockied more at the top of the bobbin than it was at the bottom of the bobbin. What is the real cause for that.

B. M. S.

The Practical Discussion Department of the Southern Textile Bulletin is open to all readers whether they are interested in seeking information on technical questions or are willing to help "the other fellow" who has experienced trouble in some phase of his work.

The questions and answers are from practical men and have often proved extremely valuable in giving help when it was urgently needed.

The interchange of ideas between superintendents and overseers develops a great deal of worth while information that results in much practical benefit to the men who are concerned with similar problems.

You are invited to make free use of this department and to join in discussing various problems that are mentioned from week to week. Do not hesitate because you do not feel that you are an experienced writer. We will take care of that part of it. -Editor.

Cloth Width vs. Loom Width.

What is the relation of loom width to cloth width. That is, if I want weave cloth 36 inches wide should I buy a 36-inch loom or a 40-inch loom?

Bias Cutting.

Editor:

When cutting cloth on the bias. and the filling has less picks than the warp, how would you bias the cutting so as to have as many diagonal ends in the strip one way as the opposite way in one strip?

Spare Top Rolls.

In a spining room it is necessary to provide a few spare top rolls to take place of worn-out ones. These are usually placed at the end of the spinning frames on top of the creels.

I would like to hear from some of the other spinners as to what is the best way to handle this problem.

Spinner.

Answer to Roving

With reference to Roving's inquiry would he gain production by over-speeding his roving frames?

Beg to advise him not to waste his time trying to gain production by over-speeding roving frames. will make more bad work and less production. Many carders have obtained more production by reducing the speed below the standard, than by over-speeding. They have also secured better work.

Answer to Huntsville.

Editor:

This is an answer to Huntsville. The ring rails on spinning frames are often speeded up to kep the filling sloughing off in the cloth and it is a very poor practice in these mod-

First there has been patented a special cam for all make of spinning frames that will cut down this trouble 75 per cent.

Second, when ring rail is speeded

to a faster speed than usual it will change the running of the work, more ends will come down on a fast rail than will on a slow rail.

Third, the cost of upkeep will be

more on the fast rail.

Fourth, if he was running a full ring on slow rail he will not get as much on the fast rail: Ring.

Answer to H. B.

Editor:

To the question "does it pay to make and splice our own card band-

I should say no. It does not. The time that it takes to splice home-made bands, and the less time that they will run, makes it profitless to feel with them.

For our card room bands, I buy the best double looped bands that I can secure. These are connected by steel wire hooks. do not slip, and they last so much longer than home-made and homespliced ones, that it pays to use the purchased better bands. It also gives a positive speed, and allows our grinders more time to give service for more important work.

Supl.

Answer to H. B.

Editor:

Noticing a question by H. B. somewhat as follows: What is the best way to handle full spools at the spoolers and prevent having them fall on the floor so much?

Please give me enough space to show how this can be overcome in any spooling department. De not allow the spooler tenders to put any full spools on the top creels of the spooler frames. In the center of the top creel place an endless belt, which will convery the spools to one end of the spooler and drop them gently into a box fast as they are made. If it is necessary to remake the top creel into a V shape creel, do so, and then place the end-less belt. Some spooler top creels are already made so that there is somewhat of a V shaped creel on both sides of the spooler. case, it will be cheaper to place an endless belt on each side rather than to remake the creel. P. Q. Answer to Ark.

tal

aft

th

hi

Editor:

What is the best kind of loose pulley to order for spinning and twisting frames? I am glad that the above question has come your readers. So many mill men do not realize the importance of loose pulleys. According to my experience the best loose pulleys I have used and which I would specify would be made as follows:

The diameter of the loose pulley to be slightly less than the diameter the tight pulley. This relieves the strain when the belt is on the loose pulley. The loose pulley should have an oil reservoir in the hub so that it is always self-oiling.

Third, the loose pulley should turn on a dead sleeve bearing. This is important, because this enables the loose pulley to stand still when not in use. This kind of a loose pulley will never wear out nor cause trouble. And they rarely need oil-H. M.

Answer to Kink.

I notice a question by Kink in December 22, 1927 issue, who wanted to know how to stop kinky filling in cloth when filling has the right

His looms are out of fix. He needs someone to look after his weave room. Shuttles rebounding from too much power will cause kinky filling in cloth. Shuttle eyes with felt worn out and reed out of line with back box plates will also cause a crooked running shuttle that will make kinky filling. Harness motions that are not set to give the same shed on each pick of his looms will also cause the same trouble. I think he needs some loom fixing.

Weaver.

Night Production

I noticed on this page a short time ago, a question that has not answered. The writer wanted to know if any mill running day and night shift was getting as good production from night shift as day. We are not. We are trying to run our different departments with second hands and home boys at night. believe some of our low production could be overcome by putting in new assistants from other plants. Our boys are good boys but too well known.

L. A. B. Weaver.

Answer to H. B.

Editor:

I suggest that H. B. rearrange his spools. Put the full spools under the top shelf and the empty spools on the top shelf, say not over 4

rows high. Use each end of spooler to put hard waste on, or just do as he is now doing and have the spools taken down four times daily, twice in the morning and twice in the afternoon. Still better, use them up so they will not have a chance to pile up and fall on the floor.

Pee Dee.

Answer to C. M. S.

C. M. S. asks which side of the lap the mark should be on to put it in the frame properly. I have my rolls with the dot between the person and the lap when putting in a lap roil. I also have the dot on the side that laps under. He also asks about how many rolls should be used in a week of 55 hours. I think 1½ rolls per frame for 10 hours is a very good average, or say 9 rolls per frame per week should keep his job in good

Answer to H. B.

Editor:

H. B. Asks how to overcome the spools falling off of his creels. suggest if he has not enough boxes to keep them from accumulating on his tops that he have enough made. Then have the one that takes them down to keep them off of the creels much as possible. Say not allow over fifty to be on the tops at one Georgia.

Answer to J. B.

Editor:

In answer to the question on card bands, I think it is cheaper to make your own bands, but not out of good We all make our card bands and splice them. We use yarn waste from behind the slasher after the set is run off. Generally there is some yarn on some of the beams. We place 2 beams on wood dogs and pull the yarn off into a can and then make the bands on band machine. Our band machine is not automatic. We can make the bands any length we want. Our grinder keeps a lot of short bands spliced ahead he save time but not having to splice some, as he has them already to put on.

We use around 350 threads up to 400 threads to make them out of No. 15 yarn. Of course if the yarn were finer we would use more ends or threads. Pee Dee.

Textolite Loom Picker

A new type of picker for drop box looms, made of textolite and claimed to have many advantages over other types has been developed by the General Electric Company and will be marketed by the E. H. Jacobs Manufacturing Company of Danielson, Conn.

Textolite, of which the picker is constructed, is a development of General Electric engineers and research laboratories. Its base is specially woven, 15 ounce army technical is combined with a serious control of the duck which is combined with a synthetic resin. The fabric is so interwoven and interlocked that its strength is uniform in every direction. Under a high degree of heat and pressure the material is pro-

cessed in steel molds where as a result of fusion and chemical change, the synthetic resin binder acts to hold the fabric under greater com-

The new type of picker can be used on all looms now using rawhide pickers and its resistance to wear is claimed by the makers to be much greater than that of rawhide. The spindle hole remains round. The pick hole deepens much more slowthe stick hole does not appreciably wear or deform. It does not require seasoning or other altera-tions, but is ready for immediate use. In storage it retains its physiproperties and dimensions indefinitely. It is unaffected by at-mospheric conditions, oil, moislure, age or vermin. The surface is very smooth and rounded so that there are no rough points to catch and throw oily waste. The spindle hole is closed on the stick hole side giving better bearing on the spindle rod and eliminating one point where oil or waste may collect.

These textolite pickers are manufactured by the General Electric Company at its Lynn works, and are sold exclusively by the E. H. Jacobs Manufacturing Company of Danielson, Conn., and of Charlotte, N. C., makers of textile loom necessities since 1869,

The British Thomson-Houston Com-Company for sixty years have been Francaise Thomson Houston Company of France, associated with the General Electric Company in worldwide trade, have also appointed the E. H. Jacobs Manufacturing Company as excusive distributors of the textolite products in the textile industry, for sixteen years, or the life of their patents.

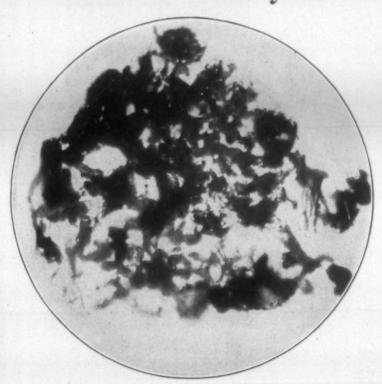
These pickers and other textolite products for the textile industry will be manufactured in England and France, and W. Irving Bullard, treasurer of the E. H. Jacobs Manufacturing Company is now abroad organizing selling companies in foreign markets.

The E. H. Jacobs Manufacturing Company for sixtey years have been the largest manufacturers of canvas Lug straps in the world. Many improvements in lug straps has come from their laboratories and have been the result of their scientific and practical understanding of the requirements of loom builders for the economical and efficient opera-

This company invented the famous Jacobs Verybest lug strap which is used exclusively by Crompton & Knowles Loom Works on their latest model of worsted loom which have named the "Verybest worsted loom" a fine compliment to the Jacobs Verybest lug strap.

The E. H. Jacobs Manufacturing Company has recently made a great improvement in the process of manufacturing and finishing their dobby cords, which gives very much long-er life and lower costs for these articles. In fact, the history of the H. Jacobs Manufacturing Company is one of progress and develop-ment in every field of textile loom supplies, and the addition of this textolite picker gives them a complete line of every variety and type of loom picker for every variety and type of textile weaving machine.

Photo-Micrographs Tell the Story of



Tycos System of Slasher Control

Here's a cross section of No. 13.55 yarn, magnified about

The dark portion is the size mixture as it has been put on (and into) the yarn with the aid of the Trees System of Slasher Control. Note how the size has penetrated to the very center of the yarn and that the size coating is heavy and binding.

The yarn, slashed in this manner, is ready for smooth operation on the looms. It has the correct moisture content for the elasticity so necessary for maximum weaving results. The fibres are tightly bound in for smooth running. The size coating is uniform and tough to prevent wear and chafing. It is pliable to decrease shedding.

This smooth, easy running yarn will enable a weaver to handle more looms, will allow faster running looms, fewer stops, and fewer knots in the finished goods.

Our engineers will be glad to show you how to obtain this properly slashed yarn for your mill.

> Send for our illustrated booklet "Blazing the Way to Slasher Room Profits," and our Catalog No. 3 of instruments for textile mills.

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LONDON

Carders Discuss Duties of Overseers

(Continued from Page 12)

spoken to you. Naturally I should have to say that my ideas are right along the line of Mr. Smith's. He has outlined his conception of his responsibilities from the opening room right up through the speeders and has given his ideas as to how to get the best results. But some things have to be applied along with what he says in order to obtain what he talked on. Take ciling, for instance; you can not put on too much oil; if you do you will spoil it with oil. You have to keep the beater boxes properly oiled: if not, you will have black and dirty laps. The same thing applies to the comb boxes. When we get to the drawing, you have metallic rolls; and if you let them get filled up with particles you will have uneven work, etc. important thing I find to get quality and quantity on the roving frame is to get what we know as an even doff, so when the creels come out the creeling hands will creel a frame and not break the frame while doing it. This, from the way I see it, is the backbone of quality-keeping the machinery clean at all times. Now, about cleaning, especially about cleaning while running; if I have any cleaning done at all it is immediately after doffing, while the machine is standing, before starting up again. We have eliminated quite a lot of our slubs, black specks, etc., by cleaning in that way.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Mr. Goodman has brought out two good points, proper oiling and proper cleaning, and has outlined his cleaning system. Cleaning certainly affects quality, and we are responsible for quality. Let's hear from J. P. Huskie about cleaning.

J. P. Huskie: I am a weaver and have to deal with all those black specks, oily places, knots. etc., that come from the carder. (Mr. Corn: The spinner is responsible for those.) (Laughter.) Well, he is responsible for the knots, but I have to deal with all these things. My responsibility is to try as best I can to stay in touch with the spinner and carder in regard to these things and bring them to their attention and co-operate with them in trying to keep all of these out, so far as we possibly can. Any man that knows anything about cloth knows that a speck of black oil will ruin a piece of cloth and cut the price on it, and that a knot will make a bad place in the cloth. If you haven't a good set of weavers, some pieces will get through that the cloth room man will have you up on and that the superintendent will find out about. I do all in my power to keep out all these things and do away with everything I can that will cause imperfect work.

CHAIRMAN CORN: As a weaver you are responsible for the quality of your work, then. W. F. Davis will now tell us how he is responsible.

W. F. Davis: Of course, every man is responsible not only for his part but for the other man's part, if he can help him in any way. We are all responsible for ourselves and for each other, and if we do not co-operate with the other departments we shall not get very far.

MR. CROCKER: I think the carder has just recently discovered the fact that he is the cause of all evil that exists around a mill. You know a few years ago the carder was not held responsible for everything, but now it seems he is. The weaver blames his bad work on the spinner and the spinner says the carder is not worth a darn, but the poor carder has no one to lay it on. As a matter of fact the carder has no time to sleep at all: he must be alive and wide-awake all the time. If anyone is between the devil and the deep blue sea all the time it is the carder, because he has no one to lay his troubles on and must be on the job all the time.

Maintaining Quality Production

I. E. ROBINSON, Kendall Mills, Inc., Camden: When we are in the presence of W. P. Hamrick and Mr. Corn and other men like them we have to know what we are talking about. We all know that the carders' meetings mean a lot to the mills. Our system of watching quality of production is to start at the opening room and inspect daily. We inspect the cotton to see if we are getting the quality of cotton we are supposed to be getting.' We inspect to see that the reworkable waste is properly mixed. When the work reaches the picker room we have to see that we are getting a good, smooth lap; we have to see that the air gauges are working properly and see that the combs are properly set and correct our lap weights to moisture. have to see that the cards are properly set and check them continually. have to see that the grinder keeps good emery on his rolls. When it reaches the drawing room we have to stop the continual stopping and starting of We believe by creeling a machine at a time we get much better work. You want to watch at the drawing frames and see that the speed is not excessive, that the rollers are properly set, that the trumpets are correct, that there is not unevenness in the size of the trumpets, and see that the flutes are all clean and kept clean. If not, it will cause unevenness. find that the drawing frame machine is a very important machine and in many instances grossly neglected. When you get to the slubbers you have to see that there is not too much twist and not too great tension. Follow the work on through to the fine frames and be very careful to pay attention in order that you can send your brother spinner good rolls. Whenever you begin to deal with hard ends from the card room in the spinning room, all carders know that hard ends will not go through spinning frames. It will in

every instance break down. We want to know that the twist is just right in the roving, enough and not too much. When we get on the subject of the quality of our work there are so many things that come into it that we could discuss it all day and then not touch the hem of the garment. Cleanliness is a wonderful item in the quality of the work. If a machine is kept clean and properly oiled you will have good work from it; if neglected, you will have poor work from that machine. I think the carder and the spinner should be very closely associated together, so that if anything wrong comes up from the carding department they can get together immediately and correct it.

Mr. Brigman: Speaking about proper oiling, that is giving enough oil, etc., I should like to mention that numbers of us give a little too much oil and make black work. I know that sometimes we have a number of small black specks come up in the cloth and at other times have no black threads show up in the warp. I think that might be due to using fifty drops of oil, perhaps, where two drops are needed; and the excess drains off on to the floor and a bobbin falls into it.

W. B. SMITH: The man who said the carder has to take all the blame must not have had any bad cotton. We can lay the blame on the cotton. We have all been pushed for production and forget the quality and cleanness of our work. We have to keep our work clean to keep it going and get satisfactory results in the latter processes; we have to watch cleanness all the time. Then cleanliness has a lot to do with the contentedness of the people in the mill. We should keep the room clean, and the walls and windows and machinery. We should have a man to watch that and keep not only the work clean but the whole room, and we shall have more contented operatives.

MR. O.: I think each overseer ought to train his section hand and others so that they will watch these things. He himself can not watch them all. I find I get better work if I go around once a day to each hand and talk to him personally and explain to him what causes bad work and how to get better quality.

Responsibility for Costs

CHAIRMAN CORN: We shall next take up our responsibility for costs. Are you responsible for costs? Let's hear from G. S. Jones.

G. S. Iones, Augusta: This subject covers a very large ground, but I think it has been pretty well covered. I do not think any overseer should ever permit an order to go out of his mill for any piece of machinery without his knowledge. I think he should know whether or not any machine that is broken down can be required and should see every new piece that has to go on that machine.

CHAIRMAN CORN: The next item is cleanliness. Is there any discussion on that? I think that has been pretty well covered. Some of these subjects overlap.

Mr. P.: I think that comes under training of help.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Let's go on to the next, the protection of property. That does not mean upkeep of machinery. Is there any discussion on that? (No response.) Well, the next item is improvement of operation. Any discussion? (No response.) I believe you men are getting hungry, and I think we shall consider ourselves adjourned until after lunch.

The meeting here adjourned for lunch.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The afternoon session met at 2 o'clock

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Alexander, who moved its adoption:

Resolved, that the carders in session at Columbia appoint a committee to work with the textile department of Clemson College and give such practical suggestions for its improvement and advancement as may be needed.

The motion to adopt was seconded by W. P. Hamrick and was carried.

Responsibility to Employees

CHAIRMAN CORN: We shall now take up the other side of our subject, our responsibility to our employees. Some of the men want to get away a little early and have asked that we take up the topics not in the order in which they appear on the board but that we skip around. The first we shall take up is promotion of the worthy. Mr. Alexander will discuss that.

The Promotion System

Mr. Alexander: The thing that prompted me to suggest that subject was an observation I made in the early part of last year. I went into a new mill, a beautifully built mill, to place the machinery. I went through the mill and looked at the machinery—went through each department. I wondered how men could operate machinery in such condition or could get it into such a condition as it was in. To tell you gentlemen the fact. I studied and studied. I thought I might go to the superintendent and talk about it but decided that I would not, as it was none of my business. But that thing was bearing on my mind as I went out of the mill. The looms were so filled with sand they could hardly run them. Every old device that had ever been on a loom was on them. I determined I would watch those men and see if they were red-blooded and see if the man who deserved promotion

was promoted. In less than a year that same machinery was doing the work and doing it beautifully. I wondered why the difference, and I believe I solved the problem—that in this mill the men were promoted who were worthy of promotion. The section men, as you know, are the men who really do the work. The better the trainer, the better the men, of course. You have to start with the boys. They put that machinery into beautiful running order, and it went right along running first-grade goods. I could see the difference between the men who had run it and the men who ran it then. The men running it today are looking for something better; they were selected as men worthy of promotion. I went to the office and asked the superintendent, who is a good friend of mine, to let me see the report. He showed it to me. A little later I was invited up to a boosters' meeting. The section men were all there. I was called on for a talk and was glad to give it to them. I told those men I did not see what they would do in Providence when this report was compared with previous ones. One said, "I want to tell you what they do: they say they pay sixty cents per cut for the same grade of work for which they pay thirty here;" and there is not much difference in the pay per week. The difference is in the men, in the right man in the right place. Southern men, red-blooded (not only Southern but any man who is red-blooded), believe in giving value received. They give value received for what they get; they are doing their best. You may not agree with me, but I tell an Easterner or anybody else who comes here to establish a mill, "Don't let a section man or anybody else get disinterested in what he is doing." We want to keep them interested. I believe in the new ; that is all right; but let's keep our people in this country interested in what they are doing. Let's train our men to know what a certain oil will do, what a certain belt will do, and teach them to act upon their knowledge and keep them interested. This thing was on my mind as an overseer or superintendent-to watch the boy that is doing right and see that at the proper time he is promoted. Any boy worthy of promotion can learn the job he has. If the overseer and all of us work to that end we shall have work for our boys to do just as long as they live, for the textile industry in the South is in its infancy.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Is there anything else on this point? If not, we shall next take up morale. What is your duty to your employees in regard to morale? I should like to hear from Mr. Clark.

Morale keep on doing it right along
DAVID CLARK, Charlotte: Speaking along the line Mr. Alexander did, after ordinary brushes have about promotion, it used to be that fifty per cent of the superintendents in been thrown away and replacthe South changed jobs. I do not think over ten per cent were promoted; the rest went outside to get jobs. There is rarely, a day now that some overseer or superintendent does not come to my office for help in getting a job, and I have to tell them we rarely have a call. One reason is that so many men are out of jobs, but another reason is that the mills are promoting their men. I am glad to say that the mills today are promoting their own men. It is a thing that has come about in recent years, and I think it has come about through the superintendents and overseers coming to these meetings. I think when you speak about the morale of your employees that is very largely dependent on the superintendent and overseers; more on the superintendent than anyone else, because he hands down his morale to the over-You can not get efficient work from discontented people or from people who are not treated well. As long as employers treat their employees fairly and honestly I do not think we shall have labor union troubles or other troubles. Our people come from a good strain of blood; they have good sense and I think are willing to bear their part. But when the mills try to shove on to their employees some of their own troubles, such as overproduction, then we shall have such troubles as they are having in New England. The morale at the present time as a rule is good, and I think the mills are doing good work. It is up to the superintendents and overseers to keep up their morale and see that the people are kept satisfied and that they are fairly treated.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Let's hear from someone else on morale. We might include the next item—good example; I think they are pretty closely allied. MR. BAKER: A good example I can think of offhand is that if the over-seer spits on the floor he can expect his help to do it. If he stumbles over a bobbin or a piece of roving or cotton on the floor, he ought to pick it up; if he does not he can not expect his help to do it.

MR. HUSKIE: In our mill we do not allow any reading by the help. We do allow the overseer to read, but in my department I don't do any reading at all unless I know I can turn to a mill paper and read something about my job, and I don't hesitate to tell them it is about my job. I think a good example is for the overseer to stay on his job. I don't think it is a good example for an overseer to get out in the store and loaf and smoke and not allow his help to do the same things.

S. G. TOUCHSTONE: Just in connection with what some of the others have said, about allowing the people to read and reading themselves, I think he is partly right on that, in not doing things you would not allow the others to do. I believe a good addition is that the overseer should be the first man or among the first men in the room. I am probably the last man to leave the room, but I have seen overseers go down near the door and wait there until the bell rings. If the overseer is not the first in the room, he is dependent

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Works and Office , Atlantic, Mass. on his second hand to get things started; and if something goes wrong he does not know it until fifteen or twenty minutes later. If he pays attention to the general condition of the room the second man will follow in his footsteps, and the hands will follow in their footsteps. If he does not look for things it is not likely that the second hand will see things, either. If he sits down in one corner of the room and reads the newspaper and is happy, the others will be happy, too.

J. A. JENKINS: I heartily agree with Mr. Touchstone's remarks in regard to being in the room first and being the last to leave. The example you lay out the rest will follow. If you are dilatory yourself about those things your second hand and section men and all of the help will be slow, but if you are on the job yourself looking and encouraging and teaching how things should be done and how you want them done it is an easy matter to make conditions better in general in the room. That is my experience of twentyfive years.

Overseer Must Set Example

Mr. Crocker: It seems to me one thing has not been mentioned yet. I think the first thing that constitutes a good overseer in the teaching and management of his help is that he himself first be honest, fair, open-minded and must be a student of human nature. He must know how to appeal to the better element in his help. He must lead a clean life and must not do anything that would lead them to think he is immoral or not living a clean life. A man can be strict and accomplish almost anything. I worked a few years ago for one of the strictest men South Carolina has ever produced. He always had something for us to do and had certain things to be done at certain times. I heard some say that he was as mean as the devil, but that man was fair and was honest. If you did something that pleased him he was quick to tell you about it. There come times to all of us when we would like to have a little bit of encouragement as well as knocking. It is a broad statement, but we might say that a man should be a Christian. He certainly should be a man of clean morals, a broad-minded man, and a truthful man. If once you get the confidence of your help and they believe in you and know you will do what you say, you can do almost anything with them. But if you are wishy-washy and like to run on and talk and tell smutty jokes, you will soon lose their respect. I do not believe an overseer should talk much with his help except on business. I do not believe he ought to tell smutty jokes or do anything that would make them think he is a low type man. And then we have to enjoy the pleasures of our help and sympathize with them in their sorrows. If a man does not demand anything of his help he would not do in the same position-in other words, practice the Golden Rule and do unto others as we would have them do unto usand if he is honest and fair and square, I do not believe we shall have any trouble in getting anything done that we want done.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Is there anything else on that subject? If not, we shall drop down to one near the bottom—knowing your help. I shall call on Mr. Crocker to discuss that.

Overseer Must Know Help

MR. CROCKER: It is necessary for a man who is going to work his help to know them, it matters not whether you are superintendent or overseer or what. It has been my object all my life to know my help. I have not failed yet to get out of my people, those I know, the things I want; so I know the right thing to do is to know your help first, then you can get almost anything you want. Some people have set rules, but from my experience I know that will not work. You may have two men whom you will have to handle in exactly opposite ways. I have known people I didn't dare speak to, because if I did it would team them all to pieces; others I had to cuss out in order to get anything done. So if you want to be successful, know your people. I doubt if anyone has ever had help stay with him any better than I have, and that is the secret. If you know them you know how to treat If I were to speak for a week I could not say anything better than that-if you are going to work your help you have to know them.

CHAIRMAN CORN: It is certainly very essential that we know our help. Let us hear from someone else on that.

MR. SPENCER: I can not agree with the man who said that he does not think he ought to say anything to the man, ought not to speak t othem. I think what leads up to knowing the help is talking to them. I believe it is essential that each person in your department be spoken to by you and that you know them by getting in personal contact with them. It does not hurt, as you go by a man's job, to stop and say something t ohim. In many cases you have it to do. I certainly do not agree when he says you ought not to talk to them at all. I can more often get the good will of the men working for me by stopping and talking to them than by never talking to them.

MR. CROCKER: I did not mean never to stop and talk, but what I mean is not to exchange smutty jokes and talk about politics and religion, etc. I never meet one of my help that I do not say good morning or good afternoon or how are you or ask about someone who is sick, etc.

MR. BECKNER: I have seen men who were very peculiar. I think we ought to conduct ourselves in such a way and get so close to our people that they will know us and be willing to come to us. I think we ought to go up

to John or Henry or whoever it is and ask them something. I think we ought to get in close enough touch so they will know us. I think we ought to create in them the desire to do a thing right, because it is right, and not because they are afraid not to. I think one of the biggest items is to let the help know us.

MR. MERCHANT: What the last gentleman said is true; that it is necessary for the help to know you. 'If they know you and that when you tell them to do something you mean it, they will do it. If they know you are fair and square and do not treat one any better than another, they will do their work better and there will be a better spirit among them. Be honest and fair and square.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Let's pass on to another-equal consideration to all.

Mr. Crowley?

MR. CROWLEY: I think that is a good thing. I do not think there should be any pets or any picks in our room. I think as overseers we should treat everybody in a business-like way and give everybody a square deal.

MR. HENSON: This is the first of these meetings I have ever attended, and I begin to realize what I have missed. Equal consideration is something that it takes a real man to hand out to all in his employ, because one will appeal to him and another will not. I was walking on the street one day with the superintendent and the boss spinner when a little doffer boy said, "Hello, Mr...." "Hello, Johnnie, how are you?" The superintendent said, "You can not stop and talk to them just anywhere, because they soon will get so you can not do anything with them." I do not believe in that; my idea of a superintendent or an overseer is that he should be a real man, a man who is worth while. It takes a real man to give equal consideration to all. A man worth while is a man that can work in and among those in his employ. If you will excuse an old autograph expression, May your life be like a snowflake, which leaves a mark but not a stain, I think if you can lead your life so you rub shoulders every day with your help and come out and leave a mark but not a stain, then you are a man. The measure of a man is

> "Not how did he die, but how did he live?-Not what did he have, but what did he give? Was he ever ready to give a word of good cheer To bring back a smile or banish a tear? Not what the sketches in the papers say, But who shed a tear when he passed away?"

W. T. SMITH: It is our duty as men to give equal consideration to all with whom we come in contact. It makes no difference what personal feeling we have for different ones; it is our duty as men to give those we like and those we dislike equal consideration. It is hard to measure up to that, many times; it is hard to give a stranger the consideration we would a hand who has been working for us for some time. That is one of the biggest jobs. as I see it, the overseer has, to give the new hand the same consideration as the old hand-in other words, to try to equalize your favors so that all will be on the same basis.

W. O. McElrath: Along the lines of equal consideration to all ond knowing your help, I think the two run together. In considering the different things to be contended with each day we find something that is up to the As someone said, in knowing your help, sometimes they go out and Is that bad judgment on your part, or is it due to the man? not take up your time to comment on that.

Mr. Huskie: As Mr. McElroy said, those two things go closely together. I think an overseer should know the living conditions of his help; he should know the man running the cards or other machinery, should know something about how he lives at home. He should take into consideration, for instance, whether a man here has a family with four at work and whether a man there has a family with one at work. You know in that family where only one works the living is very slim, and I think that man should have any consideration in giving regular work. In giving consideration to men we want to promote, I do not believe we can promote every man. I can not give equal consideration for promotion to every man, because it would not be right to the company. I have to consider the company and push ahead the man who will be worth something to the company in the future. I have to consider the man and take into consideration his enthusiasm and ability and loyalty. We have to take all these things into consideration in dealing with our help, and the man that does the most work and is the most loyal to the company I think should have the first place in our consideration.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Let us take up now the item of courtesy. Who wants to open that? Is it necessary for an overseer to be courteous?

MR. CROCKER: I think courtesy is necessary in all the different branches of business and life. Without it I do not think anyone can get out of life what he should. This brings to me the statement of a very eminent judge in our State long years ago. He was one of the most polite men I ever saw. yet a typical old Southern aristocrat. He always wore a tall beaver hat and (Continued on Page 26)

Hines Speaks at Gastonia

Gastonia, N. C.—Ninety or more cotton textile manufacturers of Gaston and adjoining counties were guests at a dinner at luncheon at noon Saturday in the Masonic Temple at which Walker D. Hines, of New York, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute was the principal speaker. A. G. Myers, president of the Citizens National Bank and head of several mills, presided and the speaker was introduced by Arthur M. Dixon, of Gastonia, a member of the board of directors of the Institute. This was Mr. Hines' first visit to Gastonia in his official capacity. He arrived here Saturday morning from the South and spent the forenoon in inspecting some of the mills of Gaston, being accompanied by Major Stuart W. Cramer, Jr., of Cramerton.

Mr. Hines made an address in which he emphasized that in the long run production is governed by demand and must be brought in line with demand; he pointed out that economic laws are such that the mills cannot permanently continue in a state of over-production and that even a temporary over-produc-tion is opposed to the best interests of the public. He pointed out that when a state of over-production arrives, the respective mills, in bringing their production into line with demand, simply have the choice between adopting timely and orderly steps if they act promptly, or adoptilng disorderly and much more drastic and injurious methods if they unnecessarily postpone action. He indicated that the failure to keep production in line with demand necessarily results in creating an overhanging surplus of products, which would break prices and force them below the cost of production, and lead to instability, in opposition to the best interests of all concern ed-the mills, their employees, and their customers. The views put forward by Mr. Hines were an elaboration of the views expressed by him in his annual address to the Cotton-Textile Institute last October, and in various subsequent addresses to the different groups of the Institute. Mr. Hines explained the consideration which has been given to these matters and the steps which had been taken by the various mills in the different groups in the Institute. Mr. Hines and Mr. Myers after the

Mr. Hines and Mr. Myers after the meeting both expressed their gratification that there had been such a large attendance of non-members, as well as members of the association to hear a discussion of common interest to all the combed yarn mills.

Ministers Defend Mill Villages

Greenwood, S. C.—The mill village as being developed in the South, is the best opportunity for mill workers in this stage of textile development, the commission on industry of the upper South Carolina conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, declared in session here.

In a statement, which the commission said was in reply to an article published in The Christian

Advocate by Bishop Cannon, Jr., belief was expressed that whatever improvements may be needed in textile centers of the South, "there is no sound reason calling for the abolition of the mill village and we shall continue our efforts to bring about ideal conditions, presenting the Gospel of Jesus Christ as the solution of all ills."

Asserting that Bishop Canron's article was in defense of an interdenominational appeal to industrial leaders some ten months ago whose major effort was to abolish the mill village, the commission said it was "under necessity of repudiating a document that so jeopardized their work."

"Some forty years ago the deveiopment of the textile industry began on a large scale, and from the First Methodist church sought to meet these changing conditions," the statement declared.

"Steadily mill management came to see the need for improved conditions in every social phase and provided such at enormous overhead cost. In all, this the Methodist church was active, blundering sometime, succeeding oftener.

"A year ago the door was open for larger and better things and we were moving forward. Labor, capital and church workers understood each other better and hope was high that ideals might speedily be realized with increasing understanding and efficiency.

"In the midst of this encouraging and developing situation we awoke one morning, some ten months ago, to see in the papers "an appeal to industrial leaders of the South," with headlines and editorials that clearly showed that the general action to this appeal was that the Methodist church was responsible for it, that it was aimed specifically at the textile industry of the South, and that its major effort was to abolish the cotton mill villages.

"The commission promptly and in no uncertain language, repudiated the appeal. Now, some ten months later there appears in The Christian Advocate, general organ of our church, an article by Bishop Cannon in defense of the original appeal.

"The commission on industry sees the problem of the industrial center and has a Christian interest in it. The citizens of these communities, together with the owners of the plants and representatives of the church, working in harmony, can solve these problems much more surely and satisfactorily if no confusion by those not in direct contact with the situation. The appeal was calculated to destroy the spirit of co-operation, defeating the very purpose for which the church in South Carolina is working."

The statement was signed by P. F. Kilgo, chairman of the commission, an elder in the Anderson district; Leo. D. Gillespie, secretary; R. E. Stackhouse, presiding elder, Greenville district; F. Eldon Dibble; J. W. Kilgo; George H. Hodges; J. R. T. Major, presiding elder Cokebury district; A. N. Bruson, presiding elder Columbia district; T. W. Munnerly, presiding elder Rock Hill district; R. F. Morris, presiding elder Spartanburg district; and J. W. Speaks, conference secretary for industry.



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Organizing

THE college professors have announced their organization of the Southern Industrial Council at Greensboro, N. C.

Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of Washington, is chairman of the executive committee of the council. Dr. Broadus Mitchell, of Baltimore, is president of the council. Other members of the executive committee are Mrs. M. R. Millis, of Allanta. Ga.; Professor B. B. Kendrick, of Greensboro, N. C., and Professor Rolvix Harlan of Richmond, Va.

Among the members of the council are: Dr. Will W. Alexander, Atlanta, Ga.; Professor H. M. Cassidy, Chapel Hill; Mrs. Mary O. Cooper, Durham; Mrs. Ada Davis, Greensboro; Professor Mercer Evans, Emory University, Ga.; Professor Frank Graham, Chapel Hill; Professor Glenn Johnson, Greensboro; Professor A. S. Keister, Greensboro; Miss Louise Leonard, New York; Miss Nell Battle Lewis, Raleigh; Miss Matilda Lindsay, Richmond, Va.; Miss Lois MacDonald, New York; Mrs. W. A. Newell, Gastonia, Miss Eva Nixon Richmond, Va.; Professor C. W. Phelps, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Professor Gustave Schwenning, Chapel Hill; Dr. Edmund D. Sopeh, Durham; Miss Gertrude Weil, Goldsboro.

This organization composed very largely of college professors is going to tell the people of the South exactly how to regulate their industries.

Bishop Jas. Cannon, Jr., the president, has all his life lived on money collected from the public under one pretext or another. Just now he is chief lobbyist for the Anti-Saloon

League and as strongly as we believe in prohibition we have frequently stated that Bishop Cannon was a liability rather than an asset to the movement.

Broadus Mitchell is a college professor who is in his dotage. In fact, has been in his dotage for a number of years. He is a Maryland man, trying to tell North Carolina how to regulate its affairs.

The list contains many names from the University of North Carolina and State Normal College.

The time has come for a show-down and the people of North Carolina must decide whether or not a lot paid to teach in their colleges shall claim the right to make laws and regulate the industries.

Why the Attack From Within

RESOLUTION No. 1 as adopted by the North Carolina League of Women Voters at their recent meeting reads:

1. The North Carolina League of Women Voters expresses its gratification that the National Association of Manufacturers has announced a nation-wide standard of child labor and education. The League notes that while many States already have standards far in advance of the announced program, North Carolina is below in all but one particular. The League pledges its co-operation and support to the manufacturers of North Carolina who may try to bring up our laws to those advocated by their National committee.

The National Association of Manufacturers is controlled in New England where there is a great desire to see restrictions in the South raised to those of that section.

The National Association of Manufacturers did not advocate any such

standards until after their associates in Massachusetts and New Hampshire had made a hard fight last winter against the existing standards in those States and had failed to accomplish any results.

When, after those failures, New England men advocated securing equalization through greater restrictions in the South. the National Association of Manufacturers suddenly became ardent advocates of the standards that existed in New England which was another way of advocating an advance in Southern restrictions.

The National Association of Manufacturers has done good work along some lines, but in this instance it is seeking to render service to New England

Basically Sound Situation

MILLS in almost all lines of cotton goods are curtailing and are wise in doing so, but in spite of the wisdom of curtailment the situation is basically sound for the following reasons:

- (4) In spite of the record breaking production of cotton goods in 1927, the consumption was in excess of production.
- (2) January retail sales of cotton goods were of record breaking size and will eventually be reflected in firmer markets.
- (3) The price of leather has advanced about 40 per cent and will result in the replacement of real leather with imitations for which cotton goods will be the base.
- (4) Wool is 8 to 10 cents higher than at this time last year, and an advance in wool always leads to the substitution of cotton goods.

An Excellent Idea

WE have never attended a more interesting or more worthwhile meeting of any of the divisions of the Southern Textile Association than that of the Carders Division, held last week in Columbia. Instead of the usual technical discussion, the meeting was devoted to a consideration of the duties of an overseer other than the actual mechanical operation of his department.

It is, of course, necessary that any successfull overseer have a complete understanding of the technical and mechanical details necessary to the efficient conduct of his room. The technical work done by the Southern Textile Association is for that reason invaluable. It is just as essential, however, that an overseer should realize his duties other than those relating to the actual operation of the machinery. A man with every technical qualification for an overseer will fail dismally unless he also has the qualifications necessary to administer the other phases of his work.

In the discussions at the meeting in Columbia, a great many very interesting and valuable points were developed. A number of subjects were discussed that have rarely been before any group of the Association before. We are sure that they will prove extremely valuable

to every man who attended the meeting.

We wish to commend Chairman J. O. Corn, of the Carders' Division for his originality in devoting the meeting to the "other side" of an overseers work, and for the excellent manner in which he lead the discussion. We also wish to pass along to those in charge of the other divisions of the Association the idea that all of the members of the Association can profit by meetings conducted along similar lines.

Every superintendent and overseer can find a great deal to interest and help him in the report of the Carders' meeting, published in , full in this issue.

Filthy Text Books

A RECENT letter described as "scandalous" the text books being used in the State supported girls college in Florida.

We secured a copy of the pamphlet exposing the literature being taught those in college and found the situation far worse than we had anticipated.

L. A. Tatum and A Pickard, two public spirited citizens of Tallahassee, Florida, have rendered a service not only to their State but to the people of the country in compiling in pamphlet form, extracts from the text books on Psychoanalysis as taught to the girls of Florida.

From the standpoint of vulgarity, evil-mindedness or filthiness, we have never seen the equal of the extracts quoted.

A number of times in our life we have left Pullman smokers in order to avoid listening to difty stories, but Pullman smoker stories are innocent Sunday school stories when compared to the vile, filthy statements quoted in the pamphlet. We have never seen anything like them anywhere.

Among the vilest of the books being studied by Florida was a translation by Harry W. Chase, president of the University of North Carolina, while the author of another was named as F. H. Allport, assistant professor of psychology at the University of North Carolina.

We are tempted to quote a few extracts from the books of Dr. Chase and Prof. Allport to show what they contain, but the matter is so obscene and so intensely vulgar that we prefer not to inflict it upon our readers, in fact, it might prevent this issue passing through the mails.

Directory Delayed

PUBLICATION of the January first issue of Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills has been unavoidably delayed and it will be two weeks or more before the issue is ready for distribution.

This announcement is made in view of the fact that we have a large number of orders on hand for the new directory and are constantly receiving requests to know when it will be issued. All orders will be filled promptly as soon as we can finish printing the directory.

Personal News

J. P. Chester has resigned as superintendent of the Steel Mill, Lenoir, N. C.

George Medlin has been made manager of the Marshville Cotton Mills, Marshville, N. C.

Barney Norris, from McCoil, S. C., has become machinist at the Morgan Mills, Laurel Hill, S. C.

A. H. Watkins has resigned as overseer No. 2 weaving at the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Glenn-Lowry plant, Whitmire, S. C.

J. E. Coplin has become overseer of dyeing at the Monaghan plant of the Victor-Monaghan Company, Greenville, S. C.

E. A. Worthington has been promoted to chief engineer and master mechanic at the Caswell Cotton Mills, Kinston, N. C.

Henry J. Taylor has arrived in Laurens, S. C., to assume his duties as superintendent of the Pioneer Braid Company.

C. R. Ewing has been made assistant manager of the Central Franklin Processing Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

E^{3d}win Holden, formerly of Philadelphia, is now superintendent of the Elizabeth Bartlett Mills, Acworth, Ga.

F. K. Borden, president of the Borden Manufacturing Company, Goldsboro, N. C., was seriously injured last week when struck by a taxisab.

D. L. Moss, formerly of Rock Hill, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of finishing at the Aurora Cotton Mills, Burlington, N. C.

Perry A. Carpenter has resigned as superintendent of the Elm Grove Cotton Mills, Lincolnton, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Steel Mill, Lenoir, N. C.

W. H. Slane will be president of the new Lock Knit Hosiery Mills, High Point, N. C. He is president of the Slane Hosiery Mills, of the same place.

Irving S. Walker, for the past two years connected with the Columbia Mills Company, Columbia, S. C., a branch of the Mount Vernon Woodbury Mills, has been transferred to Baltimore, Md.

W. L. O'Brien, Jr., has been appointed superintendent of the recently organized O'Brien Hosiery Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C. He is a graduate of the Textile School of North Carolina State College.

L. J. Messimore has been promoted from overseer of weaving to superintendent of the County Moore Mills, Hemp, N. C. He is a graduate of the Textile School of North Carolina State College. W. T. Garner has accepted the position of everseer of weaving at the Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.

Smith Medlin, formerly manager of the Marshville Cotton Mills, Marshville, N. C., has been promoted to general manager of all plants operated by the Morgan interests and has headquarters at Laurinburg, N. C.

Henderson Mills Under Option

Henderson, N. C.—The stockholders of the Henderson and Hariet Cotton Mills, of Henderson, said to be the largest yarn mills in the world, have voted to give Flint & Co., of New Yor, a noption on their properties for inclusion i nthe proposed merger of yarn mills.

The offer is understood to be at the rate of \$25 a spindle. The two corporations operate a total of more than 100,000 spindles. The offer is said to be equivalent to a premium of \$45 a share on \$145 a share on all stock outstanding. The two corporations have capital stock outstanding in excess of \$2,000,000.

Albemarle Mills To Pay By Check

Albemarle, N. C.—The local textile plants, the Efird Manufacturing Company, Lilliam Knitting Mills Company, Wiscassett Mills Company, and the Knitting Department of the Wiscassett Mills Company will at an early date begin paying their laborers by checks instead of the regular cash, envelope plan as has been the custom in the past.

This is being done mainly for payroll protection. This plan has payroll protection. This plan has the protection of the operatives as much so as the mills.

Contracts for the printing of thousands and thousands of checks will be given out within the next few days and when this system of payment is well under way, it is believed it will be met with a hearty approval by all concerned.

Mills at Belmont Pay Dividends

Belmont, N. C.—Stockholders of the Acme, Sterling and Crescent Spinning Companies held their annual meetings here.

The reports for the year showed good business throughout and the usual 5 per cent semi-annual divi-

dend was paid by each company.

A. C. Lineberger is president of these mills. R. B. Suggs is secretary and treasurer of the Acme Spinning Company, George W. Stowe is secretary-treasurer of the Crescent, and James W. Stowe is secretary-treasurer of the Sterling Spinning Company. The officers and board of directors were re-elected for the new year

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Paducah, Ky.—The Arcadia Hosiery Mills, capital stock \$125,000, have been incorporated by F. E. Lack, 905 Jackson St., and others.

Burlington, N. C .- Holt, Holt and Smith, Inc., has been incorporated here by J. Spencer Love, Eugene Holt and M. B. Smith. The new company is expected to operate a. plant for spinning and weaving rayon and silk fabrics.

Salisbury, N. C .- The Mayon Converting Co., Inc., is the correct name of the new company just organized here that will operate as converters of rayon and coton textiles. The name had been previously reported as the Rayon Converting Company. The organizers of the new company are E. B. Marsh, F. B. Marsh and M. E. Marsh.

Anderson, S. C. - J. E. Sirrine & Co., engineers, announce that the contract for humidity, heating, and fire protection in the new weaving building for Appleton Manufacturing Company was awarded to Parks-Cramer Company, Charlotte, N. C. Elevator to Park Manufacturing

Company, also of Charlotte, N. C.

South Boston, Va. - The Halifax Cotton Mills Corp. has about completed its new addition for the manufacture of towels, including a bleachery. The addition has been under construction for several months and a part of the plant already is in operation.

W. A. McCanless, president of the company, has made other improve-ments near the plant, including a number of new houses for employes, machinery and equipment. Expenditures to date have approximated

Murfreesboro, Tenn. — Sidney M. Edelstein & Co., industrial engineers of Union, S. C., through Caldwell & Co., of Nashville, Tenn., are completing the financing for a new silk weaving corporation to be located in Murfreesboro, to be known as the M. J. Frank Corporation. A new building will be erected in Murfreeshoro to house the plant now located at Northampton, Pa. New equip-ment will be added to increase the present capacity of the Northampton plant.

Belmont, N. C. - The new Thies Dyeing & Processing Company, will complete machinery installation in February, and will begin package dyeing with the Thies system. All process operations will be carried on in a one-story, daylight con-structed building, 217 x 143 feet wide. A separate building will house the boiler equipment. Part of the dyeing machinery is of foreign make and the remainder was made in the United States. About seventy operatives will be employed in the begin-

ning.
J. E. Sirrine & Co., are the engineers.



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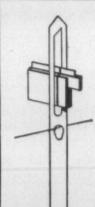
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Supervision of Landscape and Engineering Construction

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

Chester, S. C .- A new picker room, representing an expenditure of \$100,000, will be erected at the Baldwin plant of the Aragon Baldwin Cotton Mills soon. It will be two stories in height.

Chester, S. C.—A severe electrical and wind storm that swept over this section damaged the conveyor pipe at the Baldwin plant of the Aragon Baldwin Cotton Mills at Chester to such an extent that this was forced to close down most of last night and up to noon Wednesday.

Huntsville, Ala. — Announcement was made here that the plant of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, located here, suspended Saturday of last week until February 6.

Stagnation in the cotton goods market is given as the cause. The company employs between 1,000 and 1,500 persons. It is stated that a large stock of goods is on hand which the company is unable to move.

Greenville, S. C. - The Southern Pyle Fabric Company will begin operation the first of next week, according to officials. The new wlant which represents a cost of a ound \$150,000, is built on the site of the Riverdale Mill which was destroyed by fire some time ago. It is 80 by 200 feet in dimensions and will employ approximately 50 persons. These will be recruited from the city and the suburbs, as the company will have no employe's houses.

Marion, N. C .- Two dividends were declared at the annual meeting of stockholders and directors of the Clinchfield Manufacturing Company, one payable as of April 1, 1928, and the other as of July 1, 1928. The di-rectors reported that the fiscal year just ended had been a prosperous one. Officers were elected as follows: B. M. Hart, president and treasurer; H. M. Leslie, first vice-president; J. L. Morgan, second vicepresident; W. L. Morris, secretary and treasurer; and C. A. Johnson, of Tarboro, N. C., chairman of the board.

High Point, N. C.—Lock Knit Hosiery Mills Co. is building a two-story brick building, 60x200 feet, with J. O. Connor as contractor. Another plant is being built by Thomas Mills and will be 60x150 feet, two stories, and will be 60x130 feet, two stories, of brick. With machinery, the Thomas plant will involve an outlay of \$150,000. W. H. Slane and O. C. Durland, of High Point; E. T. Slane, of Statesville, and J. J. Corrigan of Asheville are owners of rigan, of Asheville, are owners of the Lock Knit Company.

W. H. Slane said that the Lock Knit plant would provide employment for 150 persons and will have a capacity of 1,500 dozen pairs of hosiery per day. The building will be large enough to permit extension of operations, which will start by

Blacksburg, S. C .-- A complete new set of 40-inch Draper looms numbering 250 has been ordered for the Broad River Mills, one of the units in the chain headed by Dr. W. C. Hamrick.

The new machinery is expected to arrive shortly and installation will be made in February. The Drapers will replace a set of Hopedales that have given practically continuous service day and night for the past 11

Wilson, N. C.—Arrangements have been completed for placing a rayon knitting plant here. A building in the heart of the city will be re-modeled to house this plant. This mill will manufacture rayon cloth which is being used in the underwear, neckwear, scarf, dress goods, brassiere, bloomer, hat and kimona trades, and will employ approxi-mately 125 people. One-half of the capital is being provided by Berger, Sashin & Mandel, Inc., of 531 Blake Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., and the other half has been subscribed by Wilson citizens. Sidney M. Edelstein & Co., Union S. C., arc the engi-

Albemarle, N. C .- The directors of the Efird Manufacturing Company held their semi-annual meeting and declared a 5 per cent semi-annual dividend to the stockholders of the

company.

The directors of the Wiscassett Mills Company also met but adjourned without ordering the usual 10 per cent dividend. This adjournment and postponement of dividend payments was due to the pending litigation which is expected will be terminated about February 1. soon as the Supreme Court hands down its opinion on the suit now pending, the directors will again meet and make such action as to the payment of dividends, as may be in accord with conditions and good business methods.

Gaffney, S. C .- Arrangements have been made for placing a silk mill here. A building will be erected to house the first unit of 50 silk looms and auxiliary equipment. This plant will manufacture crepe de chines, georgettes, radiums as well as other pure silk fabrics, and will employ approximately 75 people. One-half of the capital is provided by Sol

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Stutz of New York city, principal owner of the Hazelton Heights Silk Company, Hazelton, Pa., and W. Hadfield, principal.

Newburg Silk Company of Newburg, N. Y. The other half of the capital is being subscribed by Coffney citizens. This mill will be Hadfield, principal owner of the the first of its kind to locate in South Carolina. Sidney M. Edelstein & Co., engineers of Union, S. C. have charge of the financial arrange-ments, as well as the drawing of plans for the building and installation of machinery.

Taylors, S. C. - Contract for the construction of the first group of buildings for the new Print Works, at Taylors, S. C., has been awarded to Potter & Shackelford, Inc., Greenville, S. C.

The new plant will adjoin the

Southern Bleachery and will be operated under the same management. Buildings to be erected under the first contract will house dyeing and printing operations, grey goods, storage and machine shop, finished goods storage and office and boilers. Machinery plans call for the installation of several printing machines and equipment. complete

Complete engineering work, both designing and supervision, is being handled by J. E. Sirrine & Co.

Officers of the new company are W. H. Bannon, president, W. B. Shaw vice-president, Harvey R Stephenson, secretary and treasnrer.
R. J. Stephenson will be general

Kings Mountain, N. C. - Mauney Mills, Inc., is the successor to Mason Mills at Kings Mountain, the Mason Mills having recently been sold at auction. It was bid off by W. A. Mauney at \$125,000. The mill will open about February 1.

A new company was organized with the following officers: D. H. Mauney, president, Lincolnton, N. C.; D. C. Mauney, Kings Mountain, vice-president; W. K. Mauney, secretarytreasurer. Claude Rhyne, superintendent; Carl Rudisill of Cherryville, general manager and adviser. The sum of \$75.000 was added to the capital stock and the mill is being overhauled and put into tiptop con-

Spartanburg, S. C.—Establishment this city of a rayon converting plant was announced by the Industrial Commission of the Spartan-burg Chamber of Commerce.

First units of the plant, which is to be situated on the Piedmont & Northern Railway right-of-way on Williams street, just outside of the city limits, will be built at an expenditure of from \$250,000 to \$500,000 within the next few months. About 250 persons will be employed when the plant is completed. Announcement was made following a tele-phone conversation between the Chamber of Commerce office and the president of the concern, who requested that the name of the establishing company be withheld for a few days. The concern is a large corporation of the North, however, which already has three similar

The company is engaged in the dyeing and preparation of rayon varns for cotton manufacturers, the raw rayon being bought by the concern from the producer. It then dyes and winds the material for use by the mills. The converted yarn is delivered in various forms.

Abbeville, S. C.—Sidney M. Edelstein & Co., industrial engineers of Union, S. C., have just completed plans for a mill building to be constructed here. This building will be one of the six units to be located in Abbeville by a new corporation to be known as the Lund Corporation. It will install jacquard looms for manufacture of high-grade draperies and other fancy weave cloths. The complete unit will consist of approximately 250 looms, and will employ about 300 people, and will be the first mill of its kind to locate in the South. The officers of the corporation will consist of the present members of the firms of R. Tuttle Company of New York City and Lund Textile Company of Fisherville, Mass.

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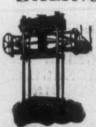
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Cotton

Sentiment in cotton at this time presents a familiar phenomenon. Prices have had a decline of approximately seven cents per pound from the September peak and practically every unfavorable feature in the situation now receives widespread exploitation and recognition.

The decline since the first of the year has been accelerated by several factors. Chief among these was the bearish interpretation placed upon the low temperatures early in January which it is believed have resulted in heavy mortality to hibernating weevils. Inasmuch as infestation over a large area late in the season was expected to produce survival in great numbers, the cold weather temporarily at least removed one of the bullish props for the new season.

Declining prices have brought into the spotlight additional unfavorable price influences, and perhaps have given them magnified importance. For example, there is ready acceptance of large acreage estimates. Increased fertilized sales are reported, and it is assumed that practically all the gain will go to nourish a monster cotton acreage. Winter plowing is well advanced in many localities. Some of the hopefuls are already beginning to count the bales from the 1928-29 production.

Dry weather prevails in West Texas. Cheerful souls point out that there was a drought in that district last year which was not broken until June 14, and a fairly large yield was obtained. Few have seen fit to recall the fact that West Texas had abundant winter rains last year providing an ample reserve of subsoil moisture which puts an entirely different aspect on the situation

We think the new crop problem should be faced impartially. We probably shall have an increase in acreage. Cold weather undoubtedly has been responsible for severe weevil mortality. Farmers probably will buy more fertilizer than they did last season despite the advance in price. Nevertheless, we think it would be futile to count confidently on a bumper crop. A late start can change acreage or largely nullify the increase. A wet June and July would be responsible for heavy weevil damage notwithstanding the possibility of reduced emergence in the spring.

The decline as stated above, however, has brought more ready acceptance of bearish new crop views and has disclosed certain weak elements in the spot situation. This latter feature—weakness in spots, if it really exists—may be directly traced to the firmness in actual cot-

ton and the rising basis that prevailed in the late summer and most of the autumn. Forward sales of certain grades and staples revealed an extremely tight position as the season advanced, and sellers tried to cover their engagements. In the process of filling these commit-ments, which at the ouset left seilers short of the basis, the original sellers got long of the basis-an unfortunate position-really through no fault of their own. In order to fill their engagements for specified grades and character, they were forced to take additional lots for which there was no immediate trade outlet. This undoubtedly preated a weaker situation in the basis, much like the technical position of a stock in which a confident short interest has been driven to cover and finally gone long.

One of the problems now before the cotton trade so far as the spot situation is concerned, involves the question of the amount of unhedged accumulations in the South and the policy that will be pursued by smaller holders as the planting season approaches. The situation has given rise to some uneasiness in spite of the fact that Southern banks are willing lenders on cotton as collateral. The situation may not be a comfortable one for individual firms, but our advices do not indi-

cate that existence of structural weakness.

There are numerous cross currents in the textile markets. Curtailment is approaching volume proportions. We have already had the bearish impact of this factor, but the constructive results, which are inevitable in the long run, still remain to be measured. We do not yet find evidence, however, that it is likely to reduce the total consumption to the basis of estimates current sometimes ago, namely, 15,800,000 last season. January retail sales of goods have been on a record scale, thus suggesting the likelihood of an early reflection in primary markets. The requirements for goods are large, not only in this country but throughout the world.

Cotton has been passing through a period of liquidation. This applies both to contracts and actual cotton. So far as contracts are concerned, we think long and short accounts are more nearly balanced than they have been in many months. The course of prices, therefore, will be determined largely by developments in the spot division, as well as those relating to the new crop.

Meantime manufacturers and goods buyers are following their customary policy of waiting for the bottom to be reached. This may be good business. When it comes to

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HENRY L. SCOTT Co. PROVIDENCE.R.I

new commitments in the contract market, however, we doubt if the percentage—after a decline of seven cents per pound or more than half the advance in the last fourteen months—favors the short seller.

MUNDS & WINSLOW.

Dict. by: C. T. Revere.

Textile School To Exhibit Products

Raleigh, N. C.—The annual textile exposition will be held at State College March 27 to 29. This show is put on by students in the textile engineering department. The program, under the present plan, will be distributed over three days, with the showing of the textile plant, equipment and goods coming on Thursday, the last, and as at present planned, the biggest day.

Prominent men and leaders in the

textile industry will address the students and the mill men who will be assembled here during the three

Dean Thomas Nelson will be in command of the show, with the fol-lowing assistants: J. C. Cobb, superintendent; B. B. Howard, assistant superintendent; J. M. Dunn, overseer carding and spinning; A. R. Marley, assistant overseer; J. O. Foil, overseer weaving; L. W. Allassistant overseer; C. Ridenhour, overseer designing; Bob shapard, assistant overseer; D. A.

Gryder, overseer dyeing.

The textile school recently presented "Romance of Rayon" a film made by the Viscose Company which illustrated the various processes in the manufacture of rayon. The Viscose Company has donated to the textile school an exhibit showing the material in all its processes from wood black to finished varn was placed on exhibition immediately after the film was shown, together with a number of rayon fabrics designed and woven by students in the textile school.

A number of mill men from Raleigh and surrounding towns were

present to see the film.

A. B. McCormick, a graduate of the North Carolina State College, who has been superintendent of the County Moore Cotton Mills, Hemp. has accepted a position superintendent and designer of the Yarborough Mills, Durham, N. C.

W. D. Shields, formerly superintendent of dyeing and finishing at the Durham Hosiery Mills, has become associated with H. W. Butterworth & Sons Company, Charlotte office. Mr. Shilds graduated from the textile school of the North Carolina State College, class of 1919.

W. L. O'Brien, Jr., class of 1920, textile school, North Carolina State College, has been appointed manager of the recently organized O'Brien Hosiery Mills, which wil lbe located Hosiery Mills, which will be located will manufacture a line of high grade hosiery.

Industrial Development

The Herald's editorial sounding a note of caution in this period of industrial development in the South against accepting without the most thorough investigation every proposal that comes for local coopera-

tion in the matter of establishing new industries, was not intended, as the correspondent writing from Union seems to fear, to throw any cold water upon the enthusiasm of the people of this region for supporting their program for diversified industrial development. We have stressed the importance and the great value of taking the present tide at its flood and going forward with every enterprise o fmerit. terprise of merit.

Upon every tide, of course, there are those who seek to take advantage of its rise to float questionable enterprises. And along with the good and the bonafide there are coming to the South proposals lacking merit, the failure of which will shake confidence and hinder progress with the genuine and worthwhile undertakings.

The South in its enthusiasm is sometimes over-sold in such times. The Herald rejoices, of course, in the industrial development of Union quite as much as it does in the industrial development of Spartanburg, but being "sold" so thoroughly upon the marvelous advantages of our region of the country, we must not expect them to overcome defects in industrial projects presented by promoters. The Herald is first, last and all the time for progress in the diversification of the industries of this region and those who are working immediately in that direction are worthy of support and encouragement.-Spartanburg Herald.

Scandinavia May Enlarge

Charlotte, N. C.—Should experiments soon to be begun by the Scandinavia Belting Company prove satisfactory, the company's plant probably will be considerably expended and additional believed. panded, and additional help employed, it was learned last night. Work has been begun on a small

building at the company's plant on Keswick avenue. This building is to take care of the experimental work being done on a possible new product, an official of the company said. The nature of the new product was not disclosed.

It will be several months before the results of the experiments will be made known.

Burlington, N. C. - Plans for the construction of the second unit of the large rayon plant being con-structed here in the industrial section of the city, by the Albert M. Johnson interests, of Chicago, are thought to have been approved, although confirmation of the rumor is lacking.

For Sale

25 to 50 M. Warper Spools, 4-inch heads, 6-inch traverse, 1½-inch barrel. Good condition. Price right. Samples on request. Address Spools, care Southern Textile Pulletin. tile Bulletin.

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Duck Ply Yarns, waste and seconds, any sizes. Please submit samples and quote prices deliv-ered. Little Rock Textile Co., Little Rock, Ark.

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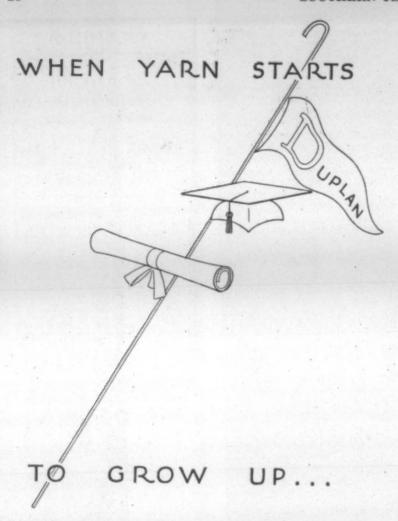
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> R. H. GRAHAM, Division Passenger Agent, Charlotte, N. C.



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Charlotte, N.C.

Harleton, Pa.

Mills: Kingston, Pa. Nanticoke, Pa.



Carders Discuss Duties of Overseers

(Continued from Page 18)

a long-tailed coat. One day he met a disreputable looking old man on the street and tipped his hat and asked the old man how he was. A friend with him said, "Judge, how can you afford to do that?" "Well," the judge said, "it does not cost me a cent. My mother taught me never to let anyone be politer than I am, and that old man spoke to me, so I spoke to him." So let no one be any politer than we are; be courteous to everybody. It brings in thirty, sixty, and a hundredfold.

SAM BISHOP: This is a subject that impressed me particularly, this subject of kindness to our fellow men, especially those working under us. Another thing; courtesy is very cheap; it does not cost anything. I make it a positive rule every morning as I go in to work to say to every one I pass, "John, how are you this morning?" or "Feeling good, Mamie?" It makes

everybody feel good and starts things off well.

MR. CONLEY: Speaking of courtesy, I know a man who has about eleven thousand people working for him, and I think he is a living example of courtesy not only to his help but to everybody he knows. Wherever he has lived people are glad to have him come back. He is never too busy to speak to anybody, from the mayor of the town to the woman scrubber. (Some of his mills have women scrubbing, white women.) As he goes down the steps he will speak to them-not every time, but sometimes; and he will take off

his hat to them just as quickly as to the banker's wife. That word courtesy is, I think, the index to a man's char-MR. SMITH: acter. Only through his actions can we determine what is in his mind and what is in his heart. Courtesy opens the door for a new business, whether that business be to sell a three-million-dollar cotton mill or the product of one or whether it be to transact the business of engaging a scrubber, as mentioned. To gain the good will of a hand you certainly have to approach him from the angle of politeness. A display of good will will induce friend-ship, and on friendship is based loyalty. If a man will practice courtesy you can not measure the friendships and the ties he will make. I think that sometimes, though, as you may have observed, an overseer misinterprets the word friendship. If an overseer goes down the aisle and says, "Good morning, Mamie," and has hold of her arm all the way from the elbow to the shoulder, that is not courtesy. And no doubt all of us have seen it. can say so flatly to a man and still retain that man's good will. It is very easy to say yes when a man asks you for something; it is hard to say no; but we have multitudinous requests we can not grant. If you are going to say no, say it with a smile; leave the fellow thinking you would say yes if you could. If a fellow has something on his mind it is important to him, though it may seem like foolishness to you; and if you discuss it with him courteously even if you have to refuse a request you will leave him with a good feeling about it.

Mr. Haywood: I have heard a good deal of discussion on the word courtesy, and it has been one-sided up until the last gentleman spoke. It is an easy matter to go out with your wares to sell and dispose of them if you are going out with a smile and to try to make people feel good. But you often go out in the morning and have your mind on other things than to try to make people feel good and think well of you and give them a "How do you do, Mary?" or "John, how are you feeling?" Those of us in positions of authority and responsibility do not find things going well all the time; we are ruffled at times; we are impatient; we are human; and sometimes when we have our minds on other things some of our people come to us and ask for things that seem frivolous to us and it is hard for us to give them due consideration; but that is the time when we should be courteous. We make more enemies among our people and cause more discontent by not giving our people due consideration when they come to us than in any other way. I think that is the time when we should exercise courtesy more than at any other, when our people come to us seeking help and not when we go out trying to create an impression.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Courtesy, of course, should be exercised at all times, and a mighty good way to let our people know we are interested in them is to listen to them when they come to us and enter into their problems.

Mr. Goodwin: I have been wondering why somebody did not give his own personal experience right along that line. My experience taught me to This is my way. I have always studied hard to know my people. Before I could ever extend courtesy in the way I should like I had to know the person to whom I was trying to hand it and had to know the extent to which I could show him courtesy before I showed him too much. One of the best fellows we had in Columbia killed himself extending courtesy and politeness. I have studied human nature; I had to, to get along. I was denied much book learning, and it took all my mother wit to get along. feel that whatever success in life I have had has been by trying to keep the men and boys and women that come under my jurisdiction occupied all the time, or as much as possible; keep them busy and pay them as well as conditions will allow. I find today the happiest people and the best satisfied are the people that are busy and occupied. Take the common run of labor today in the mill; they have one-third of the time to sit around and wonder how far the next place is and to get dissatisfied. One of my big aims in everyday life is to keep the man's mind occupied in his present position, pay him as well as I can, keep him satisfied with his pay, get him there and know him, and let him know I am interested in his welfare. I believe when you get a man to knowing that you are actually interested in his welfare you have him in a position where he can stand to receive more courtesy than he could otherwise.

Training Help

CHAIRMAN CORN: The next item is training help. Tell us your methods of training help. When a new or inexperienced hand comes in, how do you handle him?

Mr. Smith: I think, as the little boy said to Jeff about training a dog, you have to know more than the dog does. I think that is very essential in

training help.

Mr. Touchstone: It has always been my policy, more or less, and more than less, when I hire a new hand to question that man as to where he has been working, what class of work he has been on, and how he has been doing that work. He will mention a few things, and I will tell him that we do not do it in that way here. I tell him that we want good work, that we want the best of work all the time; and I tell him that I shall be around to see him occasionally and that the second hand will be around and so will the section man. If he is a card hand we instruct him in our method of cleaning the cards to prevent bad work. We have to go back occasionally and see if he is doing it; if not, we make it a point to tell him and explain it again, and sometimes again, if necessary. After a while you get it instilled into him and he will not forget it.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Have any of you an instructor you place with them? Or if you want to train a spinner do you take her in and put her under a

good spinner and say, "Now you learn to spin?"

MR. CROWLEY: The way we handle our new help is first to get a permit if the child is not sixteen, then turn them over to the overseer. The overseer places them with about the best spinner he has, whether warp or filling, whichever he wants to train them on. That is in the spinning room. In the card room we nearly always place a new man on a day job. In the weave room we put them on filling batteries, oiling, etc., until they get to weaving, and they do not ruin so much work while they are learning.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Have you a special spinner to whom you have given special instruction yourself, or do you just pick out some good spinner?

MR. CROWLEY: We pick out the best spinner, whom we have told how we

want these people instructed.

CHAIRMAN CORN: I shall now throw the meeting open for general discussion, as we have pretty well finished these topics and the time is getting short. If there is no general discussion I wish to say a word in regard to the carders' meetings before we adjourn. I don't know whether you feel that today's work has accomplished a great deal or not, or whether you feel that we might have gotten more real benefit from a more technical discussion. I felt that to diversify the discussion a little bit and get at it from another than a mechanical angle would do us good. I hope you will read these reports as they come out in the journals and study them and get some good from them.

David Clark moved that a rising vote of thanks be given Mr. Corn for the way in which he handled this meeting. This motion was seconded and car-

ried.

The carders' meeting then adjourned.

(Note-For list of those present see Page 30.)

Osnaburg Group Meets

Atlanta, Ga.—A meeting of the Osnaburg Group of the Cotton Textile Institute, Inc., was held here Friday, being called by J. C. Fargo, of Augusta, chairman of the advisory committee. Walker D. Hines, president of the Institute took part in the discussions.

It developed that on account of the low demand for osnaburgs, the mills generally were not obtaining cost of production for goods they were producing and there had been a very marked reduction in production and many of those present had for the time being stopped manufacturing osnaburgs altogether.

There was extensive discussion of

There was extensive discussion of the matter of accurate cost accounting as applied to osnaburgs, and it was understood that the Institute would promptly send to osnaburg mills an analysis of cost principles in their relation to the manufacture of osnaburgs.

Mills were represented as follows: K. J. C. Fargo, Globe Cotton Mills, Augusta, Ga.; J. F. F. Clark, Southerland Manufacturing Co., Augusta, Benjamin Elsas and L. J. Elsas, Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta; Chas. H. Merriman. Manville-Jenckes Co., Pawtucket; J. S. Bemis, Bemis Bros. Bag Co., St. Louis; Dudleigh C. Collins, Pioneers Mills, Guthrie Okla:; Barrington King, Callaway Mills, LaGrange; J. C. Evins, Clifton Manufacturing Co., Clifton, Edward B. Benjamin, Maginnis Cotton Mills, New Orleans; W. S. Nicholson, Union-Buffalo Mills Co., olson, Union-Buffalo Mills Co., Union, S. C.; M. G. Stone, Pacolet Manufacturing Co., Pacolet, S. C.; D. W. Anderson, Pacolet Manufactur-ing Co., New Holland Ga.; Victor Montgomery, Pacolet Manufacturing Co., Spartanburg; W. S. Montgom-ery, Gaffney Manufacturing Co., ery, Gaffney Manufacturing Co., Gaffney, S. C., W. S. Montgomery, Laurens Cotton Mills, Laurens, S. C.; J. J. Scott, Scottdale Mills, Scottdale. Ga.



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		Spinner
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Recent changes	•••••••	

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Textiles Lead New England Industry

Baston, Mass. — The cotton goods industry still leads all others in New England in its total of output, according to a statement issued by the Research Department of the New England Council based upon figures compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Census figures show the total value of New England cotton goods products in 1923 as \$720,000,000. This sum represents 37.9 per cent of the country's production value and 10.2 per cent of the total production of manufactured goods in New England. New Hampshire manufactured 20 per cent of the output of the region, Rhode Island 18 per cent, and Massachusetts 58 per cent.

Many mills, the survey showed, have been in operation for more than a century but the average period for the group reporting was 46 years. Nearness to markets and labor conditions were the main reasons given for location in New England, with transportation facilities, water power, and banking falicities also reported by a few mills as influential factors.

1927 Cloth Imports Higher

Washington, D. C.—Imports of cotton cloths during the past year were 2,266,185 yards more than the previous year, but 41,756,747 yards less than 1925, according to the report of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The increase is an appreciable amount over the 1926 imports and the loss from the 1925 figures is to be discounted, however, since the year was one of the peak years, when imports of English broadcloths ran into the tens of millions. In 1925, imports of shirtings into the United States amounted to 63,396,109 yards, as against the 15,870,677 last year, showing the reason for the wide difference in the total imports, when compared with 1925.

The total number of square yards of cotton cloths imported last year amounted to 53,463,148, which is less than the total yardage of shirtings imported in 1925. The total number of square yards imported in 1926 was 51,496,963, and in 1925 was 95,-219,895 square yards.

Despite the increase in yardage imported last year over the 1926 figure, the value of the imports was less. In 1927, the total value of imports amounted to \$12,846,657, as against the \$13,162,567 in 1926, showing a loss of \$315,910. The loss in value when compared with the 1925 figures is \$9,558,043, the total value of cloth imports in that year being \$22,404,043.

Increases were registered last year as compared with 1926 in the imports of sateens, (in counts of seven and eight harnesses or more), lawns, organdies, nainsook, cambrics, dotted Swisses and ginghams. However, a decline from last year's imports were recorded in voiles, crepes, ratines and all jacquard woven cloths other than swivels or lappets.

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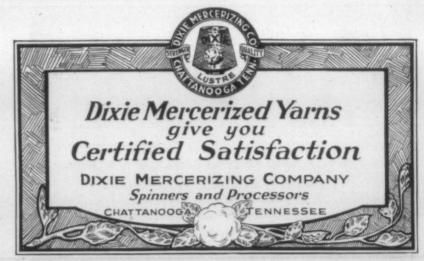
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Attendance At Carders' Meeting

Among those who attended the meeting of the Carders' Division of the Southern Textile Association at Columbia, were the following:

Adams, W. F., Genl. Overseer Carding, Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.

Alexander, Jas. M., Supt., Courtenay

Mfg. Co., Newry, S. C. Baker, B. C., Supt., Kershaw Cotton Mills, Kershaw, S. C.

Barnett, E. R., Time-keeper, Granby

Mill, Columbia, S. C. Barnett, R. T., Overseer Carding, Cowpens Mills, Cowpens, S. C.

Barton, R. P., Gen'l Overseer Spinning, Lancaster Cotton Mil's, Lancaster, S. C.

Becknel, W. W., Supt., Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

Bishop, S. J., Overseer Carding, Saxon Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.

Brackett, J. E., Overseer Spinning, Hampshire Mill, Clover, S. C. Bragg, C., Master Mechanic, Lydia

Cotton Mill, Clinton, S. C. Brannon, C. D., Overseer Carding,

Glencoe Mill, Columbia, S. C. Briggman, C. C., Supl., No. 2, Lancaster Cotton Mill, Lancaster, S. C.

Buchanan, S. T., Supt., Piedmont Mfg. Co., Piedmont, S. C. Cannon, H. P., Carder, Arkwright Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.

Cannon, J. M., Supt., Easley Mills,

Easley, S. C. Clark, David, Editor, Southern Tex-tile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Corn, J. O., Supt., Hampton Dept., Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C. Crenshaw, W. W., Overseer Carding, Industrial Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.

Crocker, T. N., Carder, Mollohon Mill, Newberry, S. C.

Crolley, S. L., Supt., Hermitage Mills, Camden, S. C.

Crolley, M. A., Overseer Car Kershaw Mill, Kershaw, S. C. Overseer Carding,

Davis, W. F., Supt., Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Dawkins, W. L., Overseer Spinning, Hampshire Spinning Mill, Clover, S. C.

Dickert, L. L., Spinner, Marte! Mills, Inc., Batesburg, S. C. Doggett, Jenett, Cowpens Mill, Cow-

Doggett, Jenett, Cowpens Mill, Cowpens, S. C.
Doggett, W. F., Supt., Cowpens Mill, Cowpens, S. C.
Dorn, A. M., Salesman, Armstrong Cork & Ins. Co., Greenville, S. C.
Drake, F. L., Carder, Olympia Plant, Columbia, S. C.
Elmore, D. E., Supt., Wymojo and Helen Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.
Fennell, J. B., Overseer Weaving, Richland Plant, Pacific Mills, Co-

Richland Plant, Pacific Mills, Co-

lumbia, S. C. Franks. J. H.. Weaver, Lydia Mills, Clinton, S. C.

Gil'iespie, Paul G., Cotton Testing Work, Clemson College, Clemson College, S. C.

Goodmon, A. H., Overseer Carding, Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C. Gray, W. H., Cotton Testing, U. S.

Dept. of Agriculture, Clemson Col-

Gregg, J. M., Sec'y and Treas., Southern Textile Association, Charlotte,

Hall, F. Kilby, Asst. Cotton Technologist, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Clemson College, S. C.

Hammond, W. A., Second Hand in

Carding, Capital City Mill, Columbia, S. C.

Hamrick, C. P., Overseer Carding, Pacific Mills, Richland Plant, Columbia, S. C.

Henry, C. F., Manager, Armstrong Cork & Ins. Co., Greenville, S. C. Henson, S. S., Supt., Palmetto Mill, Columbia, S. C.

Heyward, Robert C., Supt., Middle-burg Mill, Batesburg, S. C. Hill, H. F., Spinner, Saxon Mills,

Spartanburg, S. C.

Hindman. R. L., Overseer, Pacific

Mills, Columbia, S. C. Huskey, J. P., Overseer Weaving, Cowpens Mill, Cowpens, S. C.

Huskey, Robert, Overseer Carding, Whitney Mfg. Co., Whitney, S. C. Jenkins, J. A., Simpsonville, S. C.

Jones, G. S., Carder, Sibley Mfg. Co., Augusta, Ga.

Jones, L. P., Overseer Carding, Calhoun Mill, Calhoun Falls, S. C. ordan, R. L., Overseer, Kendall Mills, Thrift, N. C. Jordan, R.

Kirby, C. W., Overseer Carding, Oakland Mill, Newberry, S. C.

Kirby, H. J., Overseer Carding, Easley Mill No. 1, Easley, S. C. Liles, T. W., Carder Night, Hamp-shire Mill, Clover, S. C.

Lipe, O. M., Overseer Carding, Lydia Mills, Clinton, S. C.

McElrath, W. O., Overseer, Poinsett Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Martin, L. C., Overseer Carding, Beaumont Mfg. Co., Spartanburg,

Merchant, E. E., Overseer Weaving, Merchant, E. E., Overseer Weaving, Martel Mills, Inc., Columbia, S. C. Miller, R. F., Second Hand Carding, Lydia Mills, Clinton, S. C. Miller, W. B., Overseer Weaving, Middleburg Mill, Batesburg, S. C. Nivens, B. K., Overseer Twisting,

Hampshire Mill, Clover, S. C.

Oliphant, A. D., Southern Manager, Textile World, Greenville, S. C. Parish, J. Ross, Overseer Carding, Hampshire Mill, Clover, S. C. Parrott, C. W., Overseer Carding and

Spinning, Arcadia Mill, Arcadia,

ettit, J. F., Overseer Weaving, Lancaster Cotton Mill, Lancaster, Pettit, J. F.,

Philip, Robert W., Associate Editor, Cotton, Atlanta, Ga. Quinn, J. W., Overseer Twister Room, Hampshire Spinning Mills,

Clover, S. C.
Rabun, J. H., Overseer Carding, Middleburg Mill, Batesburg, S. C.
Riley, E. C., Overseer Carding,
Hermitage Mills, Camden, S. C.

Robinson, J. E., Overseer Carding Wateree Mills, Camden, S. C. Ross, R. M., Overseer Carding, Mar-tel Mills, Inc., Columbia, S. C. Sailes, Frederick, Textile World, Greenville, S. C.

Greenville, S. C. Sizemore. Butler, Spinner, Sibley

Mfg. Co., Augusta, Ga.
Smith, P. A., Gen. Supt., Manville-Jenckes Co., Gastonia, N. C.
Smith, W. T., Utility Man, Brandon,

Woodruff and Poinsett, Greenville,

Sorrells, J. A., Sales, N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Greenville, S. C. Thomason, L. W., Southern Agent, N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Thompson, J. T., Spinner, Oakland Mills, Newberry, S. C.

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West, H. T., Overseer Spini Hermitage Mill, Camden, S. C. Overseer Spinning,

Wigington, John T., Cotton Testing, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Clem-

son College, S. C. Williams. Jim, Salesman, Spartan-burg Mill Supply Co., Spartanburg, S. C.

\$100,000 Insurance on Jewell Cotton Mill

Jewell, Ga.-Probably the largest insurance claim ever paid in this town or county for a fire loss was paid last week by various fire insurance companies over the United States for the loss on the Jewell Cotton Mill last summer.

The companies paid the owners, Gant Brothers, the full amount of their claims, and gave them the junk which will probably bring a large

It is reported that the entire amount paid will amount to \$100,000 or over. The companies who paid the claims were represented by the R. A. Waller insurance agency of Although no definite information has been given out, it is understood that the owners of the burned mill will begin plans immediately for rebuilding the mill on the same site.

New DuPont Dye

The dyestuffs department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., announce the addition to their line of vat colors of a very bluish red, which will be known as Sulfanthrene Red 3B Paste.

The new dyestuff reduces easily and completely in a short at 140 deg. The maximum strength is obtained by dyeing at 140 deg. F. A satisfactory exhaust is obtained without the addition of salt on dyeings up to 10 pounds per 100 pounds For stronger shades, a of cotton. small addition of Glauber's salt is advisable.

The color can be used in all closed types of circulating machines and gives excellent results on raw stock and on packages. Excellent results are also obtained when padded either as a pigment or reduced and when dyed on the jig.

In practically every respect, the

fastness is very good.

Because of the relatively small amount of alkali necessary for reduction, Sulfanthrene Red 3B Paste is of special value for dyeing silk or rayon.

Evening Gown of Hawaiian Tapa Cloth Made of Tree Bark

Los Angeles, Cal.-A quantity of Hawaiian tapa cloth, a product made by the natives by hammering the bark of trees into the consistency of fabric, was brought into this city on the latest arrival of the liner City of Honolulu for exhibition here. To show the flexibility of the wooden cloth, an evening gown was made of one of the pieces.

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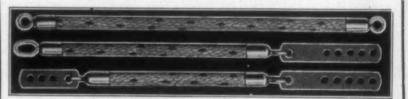
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Cotton Goods

Cotton Goods— io;!inecftnMw;Ellb New York.—The cotton goods mar-kets were quiet throughout the Sales were small and were estimated to be lower than the reduced output. Prices on print cioths and sheetings showed a tendency to go lower as a result of the limited demand and the weaker cotton markets. A somewhat better demand was reported for some lines of finished goods, particularly for per-cales, flannels, and fancy and specialty goods

The curtailment plans now effective generally throughout the industry have reduced production by an average of about 20 per cent. Curtailment is covering print cloths, sheetings, fine goods chambrays and other lines of colored goods and cotton duck and also carded yarns. It is expected that the present schedules will be maintained for an in-

A very fair volume of spring business in finished goods has been although sales have been smaller than was generally anticipated. Ginghams and denims were generally quiet. Sales of tire fabrics have almost reached production for the first quarter of the year.

Sales of print cloths showed that on 64x60s, 7% cents continued to be the general quotations, with some sales reported for sot and February. Most centers wanted 10 cents for the 72x76 at the opening; later, seven-eighths became the market. Nearby and spot 80 squares sold at 101/2 cents; one or two centers told of having sold a fair yardage. Some ask % for small lots. There was some business in 60x48s at 6½ cents, which price they were being rather freely offered during the afternoon.

There were some sales of 381/2inch, 44x40, 8.20 yard, at 5¼ cents. February delivery of 38½-inch, 48x 48, 7.15 yard, quoted at 61/4 cents. Bids of 71/2 cents on 381/2-inch, 64x56, 5.50 yard had been declined, with five-eighhehs the market. On 39-inch 56x44, 6.60 yard, 61/2 cents spot the

Business in sheetings was limited to small filling-in lots for the most part. Occasional second-hand sales were made among small buyers and sellers at less than market levels. One instance of this was on 37-inch 4-yard, which brought 7%c, a report being that this had been done the day before. A fair amount of February-March 44x40, 6.15-yard sold at 5%c, most mills holding the 40 firmer prices when the tire trade resumes larger buying operations. -inch 2.50-yard sold at 134c, 40-inch

The maret for fire fabrics has been less active than it was during the past week or during the past month or more. Quotations are held steady, with several mills now holding enough commitments to feel more secure in their ability to get

Toward the latter part of the week, somewhat more interest was

being shown in the carded broadcloths. On the lower counts there has been sufficient spot business to encourage slightly firmer quotations. The 80x60s for instance, were reported cleaned up at 9% cents for feeler-motion and at the close threeeighths was being generally asked, with one-quarter quoted for non-feeler. On 90x60s, 10% to three-eighths quoted; some would only submit one-quarter. February de-livery of 100x60 sold at 10% cents, and this was considered the general quotation. On 112x60 carded, 12 to 12¼ cents continued to be quoted.

Of the five leading print cloth construction reported sales were esti-mated to have totaled several million yards Friday. These included 80 squares at 101/2c, 72x76s at 9%c, 68x72s at 81/2c. Most of the transactions involved February-March delivery, some of them spots and near-by. The best on 60s at 7% was the last half of February forward became more difficult to locate yardage at these levels during the week, with the exception of 48s, continued at 6%c. A few 8.20-yard brought 27inch 64x60s 5%c. Several thousand pieces of 38-inch 48 squares 6.40-yard stripes sold at 7¼c.

The week in the Fall River print cloth market closed as quietly as it started with very little business tendered and the volume of sales limited. Sales of all constructions both coarse and fine, did not exceed 35,000 pieces with 36-inch low counts predominating. Curtailment has been very heavy during this period and the attitude of mills in this respect has resulted in but slight accumulation. The print cloth group has operated approximately 30 per cent during this week, although heavier production is assured for next week with the 10 per cent wage reduction effective.

Western houses have been moderately active in the 36-inch low count market and the majority of goods in this category have gone there, a slight premium being paid for branding. Scattered trading has featured the remainder of the list, with wide and narrow standards very quiet. Small quantities of 4.37 saleens were reported at both 11 and 114. The better grades of sateens are firm at market quotations.

Cotton goods prices were as fol-

Print cloths, 28-inch., 64x64s 64 Print cloths, 28-inch., 64x64s 64 Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s 6 Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s 534 Gray Goods, 38½-in., 64x64s 836 Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s 934 Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s 11 Dress ginghams 1634a1832 Brown sheetings, 4-yd. 56x 60s 1034 Brown sheetings, stand. 1332	lows.	
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Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s. 6 Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s. 5¾ Gray Goods, 38½-in., 64x64s 8¾ Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s. 9¼ Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s. 11 Dress ginghams. 16¾a18½ Brown sheetings, 4-yd. 56x 60s. 10¼	Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s.	61/4
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s. 5% Gray Goods, 38½-in., 64x64s 8% Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s 9% Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s 11 Dress ginghams 16%a18½ Brown sheetings, 4-yd. 56x 60s 10%		
Gray Goods, 38½-in., 64x64s 8% Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s 9% Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s 11 Dress ginghams 16%a18½ Brown sheetings, 4-yd. 56x 60s 10%		
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s 11 Dress ginghams 16%a18½ Brown sheetings, 4-yd. 56x 60s 10%		
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s 11 Dress ginghams 16%a18½ Brown sheetings, 4-yd. 56x 60s 10%	Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	91/4
Brown sheetings, 4-yd. 56x 60s 10 ¹ / ₄		
60s 10¼		
60s 10¼	Brown sheetings, 4-yd. 56x	
Brown sheetings, stand. 131/2	60s	101/4
	Brown sheetings, stand	131/2

Tickings, 8-oz. Denims Staple ginghams, 27-in. 101/2 Kid finished cambrics.... 81/a 91/4 Standard prints _

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Business in the yarn market continued very slow during the week. The demand was light and little business was heard of except that covering small lots for quick shipment. Buyers made strong efforts to get lower prices and quotations showed a decline following the cotton weakness and lack of buying. Inquiries covered a fairly large range but were apparently made only for the purpose of feeling out the market and in an effort to establish a lower price basis. The drive against prices was especially noticed on two-ply warp yarns from 20s-2 to 30s-2.

Yarn consumers have assumed a distinctly bearish attitude on cotton prices and took advantage to the trend in cotton last week to empha-size their views. The reports of much lower yarn prices have been exaggerated according to spinners and many dealers here who while admitting that prices have declined, state that the extent of the decline is not as great as the general impression seems to be. It is also pointed out that whatever declines have been registered have failed to attract new business and that in effect lower prices have not been of bene-fit in any way. Most of the carded yarn dealers in this market, as well as practically all the selling agents representing direct selling yarn mills, assert that they have now reached their minimum carded yarn quotations unless cotton yields further and spinners are induced thereby to grant broader concessions. The dealers and agents readily concede that the price cutting forced on the market earlier this week by sagging cotton and slack demand for yarn has not been effective in attracting buyers, or in influencing those placing orders to increase the scope of their purchases. On the contrary, it is said, consumers of carded yarns appear to have accepted the price cutting as simply confirmation of their view, long held, that yarns could be bought

Combed yarns continued dull and little business was reported. Prices are generally unsatisfactory and consumers offers are generally lower than spinners will accept.

Southern	Two-ply	Chain	Warps
ex			
Southe	ern Two-	ply Ske	ins.

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		Southern Single Chain Warps.	
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	148		33 1/2
	168		34
	20s		36
	248		38
	268		39
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		Southern Single Skeins.	
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		Southern Frame Cones.	
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	12s		32
	14s		321/2
	16s		33
	00-	**************	0.417
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	30s*		
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	30s 40s So 16s 20s 30s 36s 40s 50s 60s 70s 80s		
	30s 40s So 16s 20s 30s 36s 40s 50s 60s 70s 80s	Two-ply	48 50 58 63 69 74 82 95 1.08
	30s 40s So 16s 20s 30s 36s 40s 50s 60s 70s 80s	Two-ply	
	30s 40s 50s 16s 20s 30s 36s 50s 60s 70s 80s 12s	Two-ply	.39 ½ .52 ½ c.— .48 .50 .58 .63 .69 .74 .82 .95 .1.08
	30s 40s 50 16s 20s 30s 36s 40s 50s 60s 70s 80s 12s 14s	Two-ply	48 50 58 63 69 74 82 95 1.08
	30s 40s 50s 16s 20s 30s 36s 40s 50s 60s 70s 80s 12s 14s 18s	Two-ply	39 ½ 52 ½ c48 50 58 63 69 74 82 95 1.05 41 42 43 44
	30s 40s 50s 16s 20s 30s 36s 40s 50s 60s 70s 80s 12s 14s 18s	Two-ply	39 ½ 52 ½ c48 50 58 63 69 74 82 95 1.05 41 42 43 44
	30s 40s 50s 16s 20s 30s 36s 40s 50s 60s 70s 80s 12s 14s 18s 20s	Two-ply	39 ½ 52 ½ c48 50 58 63 69 74 82 95 1.05 41 42 43 44 45
	30s 40s So 16s 20s 30s 36s 40s 50s 70s 80s 12s 14s 20s 22s	Two-ply	39 1/4 52 1/4 6.50 58 63 69 74 82 95 1.05 41 42 43 44 45 46
	30s 40s So 16s 20s 30s 36s 40s 50s 70s 80s 12s 14s 12s 14s 20s 22s 22s 24s	Two-ply	39 1/4 52 1/4 50 58 63 69 74 82 95 1.05 41 42 43 44 45 46 49
	30s 40s So 16s 20s 30s 36s 40s 50s 60s 70s 80s 12s 14s 18s 20s 22s 24s 26s	Two-ply	39 ½ 52 ½ 60 c.— 48 550 58 63 69 74 82 95 1.05 41 42 43 44 45 46 69 51
	30s 40s So 16s 20s 30s 36s 40s 50s 60s 70s 80s 12s 14s 18s 20s 22s 24s 26s	Two-ply	39 ½ 52 ½ 60 c.— 48 550 58 63 69 74 82 95 1.05 41 42 43 44 45 46 69 51
	30s 40s So 16s 20s 30s 36s 40s 50s 60s 70s 80s 12s 14s 18s 22s 24s 26s 28s	Two-ply	39 ½ ½ ½ 48 50 58 63 74 82 95 1.08 41 42 43 44 45 46 49 51 51 53
	30s 40s So 16s 20s 30s 40s 50s 60s 70s 80s 12s 22s 24s 22s 24s 32s 32s	Two-ply	39 ½ ½ ½ 48 50 58 63 69 74 82 95 1.05 44 45 46 49 55 55 55 55
	30s 40s 50s 60s 50s 50s 50s 50s 50s 50s 22s 22s 22s 22s 32s 34s	Two-ply	39 ½ ½ ½
	30s 40s 50s 60s 50s 50s 50s 50s 50s 50s 22s 22s 22s 22s 32s 34s	Two-ply	39 ½ ½ ½
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	30s 40s 50 16s 20s 30s 36s 40s 50s 60s 70s 80 12s 12s 22s 22s 26s 28s 36s 36s 40s 550s 50s 50s 50s 60s 60s 60s 60s 60s 60s 60s 60s 60s 6	Two-ply	39 ½ 52 ½ 62 48 50 63 69 74 42 43 44 45 53 69 61 62 73
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	30s 40n 50 50s 30s 30s 30s 50s 50s 50s 80s 12s 12s 22s 22s 22s 22s 34s 40s 70s 80s 12s 12s 14s 20s 20s 30s 80s 80s 80s 80s 80s 80s 80s 80s 80s 8	Two-ply Southern Combed Peeler Cones.	39 ½ ½ 62 ½ 65 2 ½ 65 2 ½ 65 2 ½ 65 2 ½ 65 2 ½ 65 2 2 ½ 65 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
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	30s 40n 500 16s 20s 30s 40s 50s 60s 70s 80s 12s 22s 24s 22s 28s 36s 70s 70s 22s 22s 22s 22s 22s 22s 22s 22s 22s 2	Two-ply Southern Combed Peeler Cones.	39 ½ ½ 5.52 ½ ½ 5.52 ½ ½ 5.52 ½ ½ 5.52 ½ ½ 5.52 ½ ½ 5.52 ½ ½ 5.52 ½ 5.52 ½ ½ 5.52 ½ 5.
	30s 40n Soi 16s 20s 30s 40s 50s 50s 50s 50s 50s 20s 12s 22s 22s 24s 34s 32s 40s 560s 70s E	Two-ply Southern Combed Peeler Cones.	39 ½ ½ 48 55 8 69 74 8 45 8 69 142 43 44 45 66 27 32 8 56 66 2 73 8 25 66 18 4 7 8 8 4 4 5 5 3 6 6 1 8 7 8 8 5 8 6 6 1 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
	30s 40n 50 16s 20s 336s 40s 50s 80s 12s 14s 12s 24s 22s 24s 36s 30s E 20s 22s 24s 36s 30s 30s 60s 70s E	Two-ply Southern Combed Peeler Cones.	39 ½ ½ 50 48 550 563 669 74 42 45 569 144 45 553 555 661 662 73 82 595 1 47 48 49 569 569
	30s 40n 50 16s 20s 336s 40s 50s 80s 12s 14s 12s 24s 22s 24s 36s 30s E 20s 22s 24s 36s 30s 30s 60s 70s E	Two-ply Southern Combed Peeler Cones.	39 ½ ½ 50 48 550 563 669 74 42 45 569 144 45 553 555 661 662 73 82 595 1 47 48 49 569 569
	30s 40n Sol 16s 20s 30s 36s 40s 50s 60s 70s 22s 22s 32s 34s 35s 50s 60s 70s 22s 22s 24s 24s 40s 40s 40s 40s 40s 40s 40s 40s 40s 4	Two-ply Southern Combed Peeler Cones.	39 ½ ½ 48 55 2 ½ ½ 48 55 66 3 69 41 42 44 45 46 449 46 449 47 449 47 449 48 53 669
	30s 40n 50 16s 20s 336s 40s 50s 80s 12s 14s 12s 24s 22s 24s 36s 30s E 20s 22s 24s 36s 30s 30s 60s 70s E	Two-ply Southern Combed Peeler Cones.	39 ½ ½ 50 48 550 563 669 74 42 45 569 144 45 553 555 661 662 73 82 595 1 47 48 49 569 569

Turner Heads Textile Merchants

Spencer Turner of Turner, Halsey Company was re-elected president of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York at an organization meeting of the Association's new board of directors.

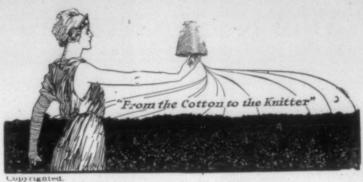
Other officers were chosen as follows: S. Robert Glassford, vice-president; Saul F. Dribben, treasurer; Perry S. Newell, secretary.

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57 45-inch Lowell Cards, good clothing, 1907-1911, \$120, \$130, \$250, each.

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